FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 232

1 December 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Nitze 'Interpretation' of INF, 'Reality' Differ AA 1
'Religiousness' of 'Rhetoric' Assailed [Levin] AA 1
Soviet Economic Capability for Arms Race Affirmed AA 2
INF Continuation 'Washington-Inspired Rumor' AA 3
Soviet CSCE Committee Assesses Euromissiles AA 4
Euromissiles Features Depicted AA 4
Deployment Rationale Assailed AA 5
Andropov Proposals Cited AA 7
U.S. 'Rigidity' Slammed AA 8
Soviet 'Saber-Rattling' Denied AA 9
Overview of Booklet [PRAVDA 14 Nov] AA 9
History of INF Sides' Counterproposals Portrayed AA 10
'Counterbalance' to Euromissiles Deemed Necessary AA 11
U.S., Soviet START Delegations Meet 1 Dec AA 12

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Panel Views Scientific-Technical Progress [PRAVDA 27 Nov] BB 1
Marchuk Receives CEMA Scientific-Technical Chiefs [PRAVDA 27 Nov] BB 1
Interelektro Council Meets in Moscow 24-25 Nov [IZVESTIYA 28 Nov] BB 2
Briefs: CEMA Foreign Trade Panel Meets BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Euromissiles, INF, CEMA Economies [27 Nov] CC 1
Socialist International Debates Arms Issues CC 5
NATO 'Propaganda' on USSR's Spain Targets Hit CC 5
UN Committee Discusses Palestine 'Tragedy' [Baybakov] CC 6
U.S., NATO Disaccord With UN Non-Force Vote Hit [Vasilets] CC 7
UN Committee Adopts Resolution on Antartic CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Successful Airborne 'Laser Cannon' Test Noted A 1
Scientist Assails 'Antimissile Defense' Program A 1
'Virtually Verbatim' Quotes Show U.S. 'Terrorism' [Leontyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Nov] A 1

CHINA

PRAVDA Rejoinder Hits Wu's Remarks on Kurils [30 Nov] B 1
PRC Campaign Against 'Spiritual Pollution' Noted [PRAVDA 1 Dec] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Navy Chief Visits Japan, South Korea C 1
[Golovnin]
Japan's 'Subservient Devotion' to U.S. Slammed C 1
[Biryukov]

SOUTH ASIA

USSR Diplomats Said Ordered To Leave Bangladesh D 1
[AFP]
Karmal Addresses Kabul Party, State Aktiv D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Photocopy 'Contraband' Seized in Polish Port F 1
[Toporkov in IZVESTIYA 27 Nov]
Olszowski Cited on 'Concern' Over Arms Deployment F 1
Soviet Delegation Visits Poland, Holds Talks F 2
GDR Protests Berlin 'Provocation' in Treptow [IZVESTIYA 26 Nov] F 2
GDR's Honecker, Hungary's Kadar Meet in Berlin F 2
Tikhonov, Srebric Hold 'Warm, Friendly' Talks F 3
[IZVESTIYA 25 Nov]
Marchuk Meets Srebric [IZVESTIYA 26 Nov] F 4
Demichev, Aczel Talks 'Warm, Friendly' F 4
[PRAVDA 30 Nov]
USSR-CSSR Talks on Nuclear Engineering Begin F 4
Briefs: CSSR's Rohlicek Receives USSR Tourism Chief F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

2d Edition of Andropov Works Issued in London G 1
[PRAVDA 30 Nov]
Influence of FRG Antiwar Movement Seen Increasing G 1
FRG's Lambsdorff Implicated in Corruption Case G 1
Kuznetsov Statement on USSR-Finnish Relations G 2
Comparison of Kuznetsov Departure for Finland G 3
USSR, Swedish Trade Ministries on Economic Ties G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Palestinian Unity Body Holds Conference H 1
[IZVESTIYA 26 Nov]
Moscow Hosts Seminar on Near East 'Conflict' H 1
[IZVESTIYA 25 Nov]
U.S., Israel Form 'Military-Political' Committee H 2
[Rassadin]
U.S.-Israeli 'Plot Against Arabs' Escalates H 2
Reagan Ready for 'Preemptive Strike' in Lebanon H 3
[Kuznetsov]
U.S. Intends 'Permanent Presence' in Lebanon H 4
Israeli Troops on 'Rampage', Arrest Lebanese H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Sao Tome Party Delegation Visits Uzbekistan [PRAVDA 30 Nov] J 1
Zimbabwe Group Visits USSR, Meets Yazkuliyev [PRAVDA 30 Nov] J 1
Kunayev Satisfied With Guinea Congress Outcome [Conakry] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S.'Predatory Policies' in Latin America Hit K 1
Statement by Jailed Grenadian Party Leaders Cited K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

More on Grishin Mention of Andropov Meeting R 1
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 23 Nov]
Shevardnadze Meets With Health Officials R 2
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 20 Nov]
Vorotnikov Chairs Farming, River Fleet Meeting R 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 30 Nov]
Maritime Minister Guzhenko on Transportation R 4
Construction Ministry Apparatus Criticized R 7
[Poltoranin in PRAVDA 25 Nov]
Election Meeting Exposes City Officials' Abuses R 10
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 Nov]
Politburo Thanks Arkhangelsk Obkom Retiree R 11
[PRAVDA 22 Nov]
IZVESTIYA Examines Prizewinning Play About Lenin R 11
[Ismailova, 17 Nov]
LATE REPORT: Supreme Soviet To Convene 28 Dec R 13

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Gorbachev Attends Agro-Industrial Commission T 1
[PRAVDA 30 Nov]
VASKHNIL Session Views Agronomists' Tasks T 1
[PRAVDA 30 Nov]
IZVESTIYA Assesses Seed-Growing Situation T 2
[Pavlov, 26 Nov]
Buryat ASSR Grain, Potato Pledges Fulfilled T 3
[PRAVDA 23 Nov]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

'Cosmos-1511' Satellite Launched 30 Nov U 1
PRAVDA Discusses Potential of Orbital Stations U 1
[Paton, Semenov 28 Nov]
Experimental Digital Code Radio Broadcasts U 4

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Defense Bodies Discuss Socialist Competition V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Nov]

NITZE 'INTERPRETATION' OF INF, 'REALITY' DIFFER

LD292256 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Rome, 29 Nov (TASS) -- The local press writes, referring to the ex-head of the U.S. delegation to the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, P. Nitze, that when in Italy, he informed the Italian leadership of the progress of the Geneva talks up to the point when the Soviet Union took the decision to break them off. Judging by the reports, the American side gave its own interpretation of this step, and an interpretation which does not correspond to reality.

The true reason why the Geneva talks cannot be continued is that the United States has actually started to deploy its medium-range nuclear means in Europe. The Soviet side has many times warned the United States: The appearance of the new American missiles in Western Europe will make the continuance of the Geneva talks impossible. But the U.S. representative, as is clear from the Italian press publications, kept quiet about this. Into the bargain, according to reports from the Italian information agency, he said that the breaking off of the talks allegedly happened precisely at the moment when "considerable progress" had been noted at them.

We are clearly dealing here with an obvious juggling of facts, to put it mildly. The American side, as is known, consciously kept the Geneva talks idling for almost 2 years, and single-mindedly pursued deployment of its new missiles in Europe.

And so arguments alleging that the United States was interested in continuing these talks, and was ever ready for agreement, are nothing more than demagogy. Well-known tactics have been put into motion: to talk about reductions while continuing military preparations at an increased rate.

It is not the first time that the American Administration has resorted to this device. Apart from this, rumors are being spread in Western capitals alleging that the Soviet Union told someone of its readiness to return to the talks. Yet it is clearly set out in the statement made by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "If the United States and the other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the position existing before the beginning of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be ready to do this."

This is the true position of the Soviet Union. American representatives, however, are now making attempts to absolve the United States of responsibility for the fact that in deploying missiles in Europe it consciously created a situation against the occurrence of which the Soviet side warned with all seriousness.

'Religiousness' of 'Rhetoric' Assailed

LD302333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Speaking at a press conference in London, Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, expressed his readiness to swear on the Bible that the United States is pursuing the talks with maximum seriousness in order to reach an agreement. Here is a rejoinder by our commentator, Viktor Levin:

[Levin] Extraordinary attention is being paid to religiousness in the rhetorical utterances to be heard from the lips of high-ranking Washington administration officials. Even believers are beginning to make the hypocritical references to God, of which President Reagan's speech is packed full. The utilitarian aim of all this raising one's eyes to the mountain is to sanctify Washington's dishonorable deeds, such as the brazen intervention in Grenada, with the name of the most high. The pompous statement by Nitze is of the same nature. It is a statement that is loud, pretentious, and thoroughly false.

Let us analyze what Mr Nitze said. He said that the talks had been pursued as seriously as possible. Was the demand for unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union an indication of seriousness? Or does the notorious Reagan formula for zero reductions in NATO's medium-range nuclear weapons and for zero missiles for the Soviet Union confirm the U.S. serious approach to the talks? No sworn assurances by Nitze can conceal the indisputable fact that the United States did not want an accord on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security for the sides. It saw the Geneva talks only as a screen behind which the deployment of new U.S. missiles in western Eueope is carried out.

However much the U.S. representatives now try to extricate themselves, no appeals to God or to the Bible can hide the fact that it was Washington's position that brought about a cessation of the Geneva talks. So it is not worthwhile for Mr Nitze to give an oath on the Bible. After all, in accordance with the ideas of the faithful, by telling lies, he risks ending up in hell.

SOVIET ECONOMIC CAPABILITY FOR ARMS RACE AFFIRMED

LD302152 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Next in this program we turn to the subjects of the Soviet economy and defense needs. Our reporter Vadim Muchkin will be discussing this with Dr Vsevolod Marinov of the Institute of the Economy of the World Socialist System which is under the country's Academy of Sciences:

[Muchkin] Dr Marinov, I'd like to begin by drawing your attention to an argument now rather current among Western politicians and the media. This is the argument that the Soviet economy is barely coping with the burden imposed on it by the arms race and is on the verge of collapsing. Moreover, the Reagan administration makes no secret of its hopes that a new spiral of the arms race will stretch the Soviet economy beyond its limits and bring the USSR to its knees. Generally, quite a few people believe that since the Soviet economy cannot keep up with the arms race this shapes the Soviet attitude to disarmament. How do you feel about about such arguments?

[Marinov] Yes, I'm familiar with this line of reasoning. It is true that Washington, with London's vigorous backing, is guided by the idea that the burden of military spending will be too much for the Soviet economy if the United States forces an arms surge. The Reagan team believes that the West can in this way outstrip the Soviet Union in arms and push it back in economic terms. I'll consider this argument a little later. Just now I'd like to point out how untenable is the argument that the Soviet Union seeks disarmament only because of economic considerations, because of an unsupportable burden of military expenditures. This is not so at all. It is by far not economic considerations alone that dictate the Soviet Union's sincere efforts to halt and reverse the arms race. The many Soviet disarmament proposals are prompted above all by its wish to make any nuclear conflict less likely, and obviously an arms race escalating out of control does make such a conflict more likely. This is primarily why when we propose, for exampe, to freeze the nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States and limit their modernization, we are not seeking just on economic terms. Uppermost in our thinking is the future of the nations and the need to prevent a nuclear missile war.

[Muchkin] Nevertheless, let's return to the economic aspects of the arms race.

[Marinov] It is a fact that the mounting scale of the arms race is diverting millions of people from useful production, to meet human needs. This means a growing unproductive share of the national product in the countries involved in the arms race. It is the arms race that is to blame for the growing unemployment in the United States and Great Britain. But we must also bear in mind that there is a fundamental difference between the role military spending plays in the economies, say, of Britain and the United States, and in the Soviet economy. This stems from the cardinal difference between their social and economic systems. I need not remind you that in the United States and Britain the war industry is dominated by private corporations. In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, the entire economy is publicly owned. Accordingly, the purpose of production under socialism is not profit-making at any cost but achieving the maximum possible satisfaction of the entire people's material and intellectual needs. We therefore view military expenditures as a sad necessity forced upon us and retarding our social progress.

[Muchkin] Then there is something in the argument that the growing burden of the arms race motivates the Soviet striving for disarmament?

[Marinov] The deescalation of the arms race is bound to entail a deescalation of expenditures for military purposes. The present East-West balance of military strength is the most favorable situation possible for such a deescalation, but the Reagan administration thinks differently. It thinks that the United States' security can best be served by an American military superiority over the Soviet Union. With this end in view, the United States wants to upset the existing strategic balance. It wants to tip it in its favor, and for this purpose is starting a new round of the arms race in both nuclear and conventional arms. However, the vast majority of Western specialists -- and I'm busy analyzing their opinions at present -- take the view that the Soviet economy, despite existing problems, is quite stable and is steadily growing stronger, not weaker. This means that Reagan's idea of winning the arms race is a delusion. In the word of the senior economist of the Brookings Institution in the United States, a Dr Hewlett, it is time for the Reagan administration to move beyond caricatures of the Soviet economy to an understanding of the far-reaching reality of the real system. Indeed, we have everything we need to meet the American challenge: a strong economy, a high scientific and technological potential, and, most important of all, a determination of the entire nation to assure its security, while at the same time working for peace and genuine disarmament. We are determined to prevent any nuclear war, big or small. That's why any hopes that the Soviet Union will lag behind in the arms race, an arms race forced upon it, and that its economy can in this way be ruined betray a lack of understanding of the essence of Soviet society.

INF CONTINUATION 'WASHINGTON-INSPIRED RUMOR'

LD291453 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The U.S. authorities and the West Europeans governments which decided to station new American nuclear missiles on their soil are resorting to propagandistic efforts to justify their peace-jeopardizing moves.

What undermines their assurances is the allegations that the deployment of missiles contributes to stronger peace and security in Europe and changes nothing in East-West relations. At the same time they are trying to put the blame for the failure at the Geneva talks on the Soviet Union, though it is common knowledge that responsibility for the failure lies with the United States, which desires only one thing -- to site in Europe its nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR.

Analysts have noted that the West is engaged in spreading Washington-inspired rumors that the USSR suspended its participation in the talks for tactical reasons and that it will return to the bargaining table very soon. Analysts believe that this shift to soothing tacts on the part of the United States and the allies is aimed at alleviating the wave of antimissile protests.

SOVIET CSCE COMMITTEE ASSESSES EUROMISSILES

LD101856 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- "December Is Near: Europe Must Choose." Such is the title of the brochure which has just been published by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. The brochure brought out by the Progress publishers in Moscow appeared in book stores now that a short time is left to go before December when, according to plans of the United States and its allies, deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles is to start in Europe.

"But what we have to say is by no means of short-term importance," the authors of the document note. "December 1983 may mark not only the beginning of a cold winter; it may also trigger a sudden and prolonged cooling of the political atmosphere, not only in Europe but across the world. The deployment of the Euromissiles may have even graver consequences. The probability of nuclear disaster will be vastly increased. The new round of the nuclear arms race will be so dangerous that on the scales of history the balance may tilt from peace to war."

"At this crucial hour," the authors of the brochure point out, "every one of us should consider what we have done to prevent such a dangerous turn of events. But the main thing is, what can we still do? This is the time for maximum effort to ensure disarmament, to prevent an escalation of the arms race, to save the world and avert an all-consuming tornado of nuclear destruction.

"Today we must once again evaluate the positions of the two sides at the Geneva negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe. Who wants to prevent a new round in the nuclear arms race and who wants it to begin? Different people give different answers to these questions; truth and untruth go side by side. If we are to make a correct assessment of what happens in the remaining months before December, and of what may happen later, we must disentangle them. The crossing of the new Eurostrategic Rubicon is a matter of far greater moment than the crossing that took place in ancient times."

In the next seven days TASS will transmit to the subscribers all the eight sections of the brochure. The first of them will be circulated today.

Euromissiles Features Depicted

LD231016 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- Follows the first section of the brochure "December Is Near: Europe Must Choose" brought out in Moscow by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

"According to NATO's 'double track decision' of 12 December 1979, in the event of 'failure of the negotiations' 572 missiles, including 108 Pershing 2 missiles and 464 Tomahawk cruise missiles are to be deployed in Western Europe.

"Pershing 2. All the 108 missiles of this type are to be deployed on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and immediately put into a state of combat readiness (the first 9 missiles, in December 1983). Here are some data. The missile has a range of 2,500 km. Its circular error probability is only 35 to 40 metres. It is possible in the future that the missiles will be MIRVed.

"Each missile is mounted on a mobile launcher and all the launchers are for multiple use (actually there may be several missiles for each launcher). It is no accident that not 108, but 917 Pershing 2 missiles are to be manufactured during the 1980's. Some of the warheads (possibly all of them) are designed to explode underground. The explosion of a 5 kt warhead would make a crater about 200 metres across and 30 metres deep. Such missiles are designed to destroy superhardened military targets, particularly missile silos and state and military control posts. If we consider the fact that the Pershing 2 takes only 5 or 6 minutes to reach its target and is a weapon of great accuracy, it becomes perfectly clear that this missile is a typical first-strike weapon.

"Cruise missiles. The 464 cruise missiles are to be deployed at bases in five countries (Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium and Holland). In Britain two bases (at Greenham Common and Molesworth) are to be built for the deployment of 160 missiles on 40 launching pads. The first 16 missiles are to be deployed in December 1982. In Italy 112 cruise missiles are to be deployed on 28 launching installations (Comiso Base, Sicily) at the beginning of 1984. In 1985, a start will be made on the deployment of 96 cruise missiles on 24 launching pads in the Federal Republic of Germany. Construction of bases in Belgium and Holland for the deployment of 48 cruise missiles in each country is to begin in 1984, although neither country has yet given its final consent.

"The Tomahwak ground-based cruise missile has a range of 2,600 km. It is equipped with a 200 kt nuclear warhead. The missile hedge-hops along a route chosen with a view to avoiding air defence localities. Is is no less and perhaps even more accurate than the Pershing 2 and is therefore designed primarily to attack superhardened military targets. Thus the cruise missile is also a first-strike weapon. It is planned to manufacture 560 missiles of this type before 1988.

"Practically the whole European part of the USSR with all its main installations and vital centres will be in range of the Euromissiles. Their deployment would seriously alter the strategic and general military-political situation in Europe and also on a global scale."

Deployment Rationale Assailed

LD112132 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- Follows the second section of the brochure "December Is Near: Europe Must Choose" brought out in Moscow by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

"The U.S. and NATO chiefs maintain that deployment of the Euromissiles is essential in order to 'restore the equilibrium' of nuclear forces in Europe. Otherwise, they claim, the United States and NATO will be at a grave disadvantage. But the facts clearly reveal the falsity of this argument.

"For many years there has been equilibrium between NATO and the USSR in nuclear delivery vehicles of medium range (1,000 to 5,500 km). This equilibrium still exists today.

"On 1 September 1983 the Soviet Union had 938 medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles -- 473 ballistic missiles and 465 aircraft. The NATO countries had 857 delivery vehicles -- 162 ballistic missiles and 695 aircraft. This amounts to an approximate equality in medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles despite the obvious difference in composition, the USSR having more missiles and NATO, more aircraft, not to mention a 50 percent superiority in nuclear seapons."

In May 1982, the brochure points out, the Soviet Union stopped deploying SS-20 missiles in the European part of the USSR and also halted the construction of launching pads for such missiles. In terms of quantity, therefore, NATO has no grounds for "restoring" the equilibrium of forces.

But the U.S. and NATO leaders not only repeat the groundless arguments about the Soviet "numerical superiority" in medium-range arms: They also maintain that the USSR has a "qualitative superiority" because the Soviet medium-range missiles (SS-20) are mounted on ground-based mobile launchers, while the United States has no similar missiles. It is a fact that the United States has no similar missiles in Europe, but this does not give the U.S. the right to insist on the presence of its own, American, missile counter-force on the European Continent.

"The United States would like to put itself in a monopoly position by deploying close to the borders of the USSR nuclear weapons capable of hitting targets in the depths of our territory, whereas the USSR has not and, of course, according to American logic, should not have, a comparable potential atmosphere near the USA." This assessment of the situation by Yuriy Andropov puts the question of monopoly in the only correct perspective.

The U.S., the brochure emphasizes, already has a counter-force in the form of its forward-based nuclear weapons systems, i.e. about 650 aircraft. These aircraft alone, according to Western estimates, are capable of destroying 20 percent of the population and industrial potential of the USSR.

As for the question of a missile counter-force, Britain and France have such a force (a total of 162 units). Of course, this is less than the medium-range missile capability of the USSR. But NATO has far more aircraft. The advantages of one side are compensated for by different advantages of the other, and this adds up to an essential equilibrium of forces. NATO maintains that while the SS-20 missiles have three warheads each, the Anglo-French missiles have only one. But the NATO medium-range delivery vehicles can lift in one launch/sortie 3,056 nuclear weapons as against the 2,153 equivalent weapons that can be lifted by the USSR. Thus, NATO is in no sense lagging behind the USSR in its medium-range nuclear capability. There is no Soviet nuclear superiority in Europe and therefore no need to "bridge the gap" by deploying several hundred new American missiles.

The Soviet Union advocates preserving the equilibrium of forces at a radically reduced level. The United States and its allies clearly intend to destroy the existing equilibrium and achieve superiority either by "upgrading" their armaments or by imposing an unequal treaty, amounting to unilateral disarmament, on the Soviet Union. Now, with December so near, we must take a close look at these two approaches.

Andropov Proposals Cited

LD151255 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Follows the summary of the third section of the booklet "December Is Near: Europe Must Choose", which was published in Moscow by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

"Ever since the Euromissile problem arose, the Soviet Union has done everything possible to work out an honest and fair solution for both sides. In 1979 the USSR devoted its efforts to holding appropriate negotiations without delay," it is said in the booklet.

"During this period the USSR stated its fundamental position: If there was no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the USSR as a gesture of goodwill would be ready to reduce its medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the western areas of the Soviet Union on a unilateral basis".

Thus, it is noted in the booklet, even before the NATO "double track decision" was announced, the USSR had opened the door not only to a dialogue but also to a mutually acceptable solution of the problem in order to prevent the arms race going into a new spiral. The Soviet position on the character and scale of the reduction of medium-range nuclear arsenals has been exceptionally flexible. Basing itself on the principle of equality and equal security, the USSR has suggested various ways of achieving such a reduction. The position of the United States has been constantly taken into consideration with a view to finding a possible compromise, the booklet points out further.

In particular, in an interview given to the newspaper PRAVDA on October 27, 1983, Yuriy Andropov announced a new Soviet initiative for limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

First, Bearing in mind the number of warheads on the British and French missiles at present, the USSR could have in Europe approximately 140 SS-20 missile launchers, that is to say, notably fewer medium-range missile launchers than Britain and France have now.

Second. There will be no East-West transfers of Soviet missiles. If agreement is achieved at Geneva and comes into force, the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the eastern areas of the USSR will also immediately be halted (on condition that the USA does not deploy new nuclear medium-range weapon systems in areas from which they could reach the eastern part of the USSR).

Third. The USSR is prepared to agree to equal overall levels of medium-range nuclear-capable aircraft for the USSR and NATO within mutually acceptable quantitative limits, even if these limits differ substantially from those previously proposed by the Soviet Union. The specific values of these levels could be coordinated and the composition of the nuclear-capable aircraft reduction similarly adjusted.

Yuriy Andropov also declared that if the USA decided not to deploy its missiles in Europe within the stated time limits and thus made it possible to continue the negotiations and search for mutually acceptable solutions, the USSR could at once begin reducing its SS-4 missiles (of which it has more than 200) and complete the process of scrapping them in the course of 1984-1985. The appearance of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe would make the continuation of the Geneva negotiations impossible.

U.S. 'Rigidity' Slammed

LD152125 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 15 Nov 83

["USA: Proposals Leading to Deadlock" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Follows the fourth chapter of the brochure "December Is Near: Europe Must Choose: which was brought out in Moscow by the Committee for European Security and Cooperation:

"Unlike the Soviet position, the American approach has been distinguished not only by its lack of constructive elements but also by its rigidity. At the Geneva negotiations the U.S. put forward three basic proposals, but they all ran counter to the principle of equality. Each of them was aimed at upsetting the military-stragetic equilibrium that had developed not only Europe but also on a global scale.

This proposal, announced by Reagan in November 1981, envisaged the dismantling of all the Soviet medium-range missiles at present deployed in return for a decision by the United States not to deploy the American Euromissiles. The Soviet Union was thus offered a missile 'zero' while the United States and its allies retained their nuclear potential intact, inlcuding their missile potential (the U.S. forward-based weapon systems and the nuclear armaments of Britain and France).

"Nevertheless, the brochure points out, this was demagogically called a 'zero for zero option'. In actual fact it is an attempt to disarm the Soviet Union.

In March 1983 President Reagan made a new 'interim' proposal. But in point of fact it was by no means new. As before, it did not take into account the nuclear weapons of Britain and France. Like the 'zero option', it was designed to upset the nuclear equilibrium in favour of the West. What it offered was to deploy in Europe less than the scheduled 572 missiles if the USSR would reduce the number of its medium-range missiles to a level corresponding to that of the American deployment of Euromissiles. The 'interim proposal' was therefore a modification of the 'zero option' and did nothing to change its essential character. Reagan had also said that the 'interim proposal' was only a step towards realising the 'zero option' later (in the second stage). Thus, while announcing 'new proposals', the U.S. was, in fact, clinging firmly to the idea of unilateral scrapping of the Soviet medium-range missiles."

"At the end of September 1983, speaking at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the American President announced a 'new' U.S. position, but, in fact, this stand was by no means new because it proposed no change on the two fundamental questions -- non-deployment of the American missiles and inclusion of the British and French nuclear weapons in the overall count. The much publicised 'flexibility' turned out to be the same old rigidity.

Throughout the negotiations, the brochure points out, the United States has not taken a single step to meet the Soviet proposals half way. While all the Soviet proposals for agreement are designed to secure equality of nuclear weapons at a radically reduced level, all the American proposals are aimed at ensuring nuclear superiority for NATO, and that alone. This is the fundamental distinction between the Soviet and American approaches." [Sections 5-8 were not observed to have been transmitted by TASS.]

Soviet 'Sabre-Rattling' Denied

LD162159 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- The deployment of American missiles in Europe would bring about a sharp deterioration of the situation not only on this continent but on the planet as a whole. This is aid in the booklet "December Is Near: Europe Must Choose" that was published in Moscow by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. To prevent that, the USSR holds that new American missiles should not be deployed in Europe. Besides, both sides should consider all nuclear means of the relevant range, without any exemption.

It is noted in the booklet that the U.S. calculations that the deployment of Euromissiles could enhance U.S. chances of survival in the event of conflict are false. The United Staes will not enjoy impunity.

The leaders of America's NATO allies must also realize that the USA is virtually exposing Western Europe to a retaliatory nuclear strike and thus making its peoples hostages. For the majority of West European countries where American nuclear weapons will be deployed, such a strike could be the last.

This is a warning from the USSR, and not a threat. The Soviet Union does not indulge in sabre-rattling. It was the Soviet Union that undertook a solemn obligation not to be first to use nuclear weapons. The USSR is opposed to escalation of the nuclear arms race, which increases the danger of nuclear catastrophe. This is a serious warning. Both the United States and Western Europe must realize that Europe and the world are now at a crossroads of history, and that a great deal depends on which road the North Atlantic alliance takes. The West will inevitably feel the difference between the situation that existed before deployment and the situation that will develop if deployment takes place.

It is stressed in the booklet that the Soviet public shares the view of its government that the deployment of new missiles in Europe is not unavoidable. There is still a chance of achieving agreement in Geneva. The security of East and West is indivisible. It must be security for all. the need for major positive political decisions is becoming increasingly obvious. The way out of the impasse is for the United States and NATO to give up the idea of unilateral disarmament of the USSR. Such a solution is all the more justified in view of the fact that the USSR does not demand unilateral disarmament of the West.

There is still a chance, it is pointed out in the booklet, of influencing those who prefer a fresh round in arms race and nuclear adventurism with their unforeseeable and extremely dangerous consequences to mutually acceptable agreements.

Overview of Booklet

LD140957 Moscow TASS in English 9022 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union find broad response both amid the Soviet people and abroad. These initiatives are welcomed everywhere by the peace forces which are more insistently fighting to prevent European peoples from becoming nuclear hostages of the U.S. Administration. The evidence of that is the book "December Is Near: Europe Must Choose", which was put out by the Progress Publishing House, PRAVDA writes.

The book, which is strictly documentary, and abounds in detailed and indisputable facts, many of them printed for the first time, PRAVDA writes, attracts the readers' attention by its logic and frankness, and depth of feeling of its exposition. The edition has a collective author -- it has been prepared by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. "The book, which is small in its volume, brings the reader, chapter by chapter, into the substance of the matter: who pushed through at the NATO corridors the adventurist idea on "double-track decision", what are Pershing-2 and cruise missiles -- the typical first-strike nuclear weapons. The book patently and convincingly discloses the attempts of disseminators of fear to present the Soviet Union as the source of war threat, to ascribe to it the blame for the growing arms race".

When one reads thoroughly the text, the studies the diagrams cited in it, he becomes strongly aware of the truth: American pseudo-initiatives specially lead the Geneva dialogue into an impasse, and are bound to create a pseudo-pretext for deployment of new missiles. It becomes increasingly clear: American "flexibility" does not go farther than words.

On the contrary, PRAVDA writes, flexibility, realism and the constructive character of Soviet proposals pave the way to success in Geneva. Over the two years of negotiations the land of the soviets has proved that it is ready to undertake daring decisions for the sake of eliminating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe in Europe, for the sake of strengthening security in the whole world.

HISTORY OF INF SIDES' COUNTERPROPOSALS PORTRAYED

LD280025 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpts] In his recent statement, President Yuriy Andropov stressed that having to weigh carefully all aspects of the present situation, the Soviet Union believes that its further participation in the talks in Geneva is impossible. The decision of the Soviet leadership has drawn many comments, including those in the West. Many observers analyze how the 2-year talks went on, and compare the positions of the two sides.

Four years have passed since December 1979, when NATO made its so-called (?two-track) decision. Two years that preceded Geneva were lost because the United States didn't want to start talks, and did that only under the pressure of its allies. Out of the 2 years the talks went on, the United States spent 1 and 1/2 years insisting on its so-called zero option, which was totally unacceptable to the Soviet Union. And only in the past 6 months, the American side (?launched) two proposals which actually don't change anything (?that) the United States thought when advancing its zero option.

However, when the Soviet Union advanced for the first time the proposal on reducing its nuclear potential in Europe to the number of missiles on the side of Britain and France, an official White House representative said that even a substantial reduction of the SS-20 missiles would not suit the American side if that affected the deployment of the cruise missiles and the Pershings. That again showed the reluctance of the American side to retreat from the zero option. And then for the first time the press began writing that there are signs of a deadlock at the Geneva talks. The question of the British and French potential became the cornerstone in the approach of the two sides to the problem of reducing nuclear weapons on the European Continent.

The facts were so apparent that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, under United States pressure, had to enter the discussion on whether the British and French nuclear forces should be taken into account. A government spokesman, Mr Benich, claimed that while having the same number of missiles as Britain and France, the Soviet Union would have a triple superiority in the number of nuclear warheads. But that was a clear distortion of the facts. The Soviet Union had long been saying that it was ready to have on its missiles as many warheads as Britain and France, and it was also then that the Soviet Union pointed out that many of the British missiles already had not one but three or even six warheads -- that is, more than SS-20 missiles. And if one bears in mind that the French are replacing the normal warhead on both the missiles on the submarines and on the ground-based missiles with carriers having seven warheads, the apprehension expressed by Benich is clearly an exaggeration.

The debate about the British-French nuclear potential became especially acute on the eve of the final stage of the Geneva talks. But before the decisive round began, the Soviet side made another step on the way of reaching a compromise. At the end of August, President Andropov announced the Soviet Union's readiness to eliminate all the missiles it would reduce in the event of agreement with the United States, including the most sophisticated ones, known in the West as SS-20's. That proposal seemed to leave no ground for the claim of the American side that if the number of missiles was reduced to the level of the British and French potential, the Soviet Union could move them to its eastern regions.

The Soviet Union advanced its proposal at the end of August -- that is, a month before President Reagan made his statement which could be regarded as a reply to Moscow's initiative. So a whole month was lost, and at the most crucial stage of the negotiations. Such a delay could have been made up only by a constructive reply on the part of the United States, but unfortunately there was no such reply. By that time apprehension began to be expressed that the Soviet Union could build up its medium-range missiles in its eastern regions, and if necessary to dispatch them to Europe. A qualification was made by the Soviet Government on that point too.

At the end of October this year, President Andropov said that missiles would not be moved from the East to the West, and that if an agreement was reached with the United States on not deploying Euromissiles, the Soviet Union would be prepared to stop the siting of the SS-20 missiles in the eastern regions. President Andropov made it clear that reaching an agreement was still possible, and a compromise could still be obtained. The West, however, avoided giving direct answers to the new initiatives of the Soviet Union, which at the same time said that it agreed to have on its side even less medium-range missiles than Britain and France -- about 140 SS-20 launchers.

In any case, one can't regard as a positive reply the NATO decision to dismantle 1400 units of tactical weapons in Europe. That includes outdated mines, rockets and artillery shells. As the Western press said, that would probably be replaced with neutron shells. It became absolutely clear to the Soviet side that this decision had nothing to do with the balance of Eurostrategic forces.

'COUNTERBALANCE' TO EUROMISSILES DEEMED NECESSARY

LD262042 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 26 Nov 83

["U.S. Nuclear Missiles and Slipping Down to a Catastrophe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

A qualitatively new situation has developed in the world with the arrival of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The barrier that separates peace from war has become lower in proportion to the reduction in the travel time necessary for U.S. nuclear weapons to reach targets in the territory of the USSR or in that of any other socialist country -- victim of a U.S. aggression.

Until now Soviet medium-range systems (including SS-4 and SS-20 missiles) counterbalanced the analogous systems of two European nuclear powers, Britain and France (including "Polaris" and M-20 missiles) as well as U.S. forward-based systems. From now on the USSR will have to deploy additional nuclear systems which will counterbalance the new U.S. weapons. Besides, it will have to deploy in ocean areas and in seas such systems which by their characteristics will be adequate to the threat which is being created to the Warsaw Pact countries by new U.S. missiles. And this means that the travel time necessary for the nuclear weapons of the USSR to deliver a retaliatory strike at the territory of the USA and its allies for an aggression will shorten accordingly.

The attempt by the present U.S. Administration to belittle the importance of what has happened and to reduce the matter to the talk about quantitative changes are only another deception. The same deception as the assertions that one may ostensibly speak to the USSR and its allies from the "position of strength" and the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe ostensibly "stimulates" the Geneva talks.

In actual fact, from now on a nuclear war has dangerously approached the doorstep of each resident of the planet, be it a citizen of the FRG, Britain, France, the USA, or any other country. Instead of the Reagan-promised strengthening of European security, the threat of a nuclear catastrophe has increased.

This threat will not necessarily become a reality owing to an ill-considered decision or an error in the calculations of the incumbent U.S. President -- although he has already proved that he can both take ill-considered decisions and make mistakes. Quite a number of fingers are kept on the launch buttons of U.S. missiles, and one can well imagine such a situation in which the nerves of some of the latter-day "crusaders" would fail them and a war would flare up independently of Washington's will. Finally, the world has more than once already witnessed dangerous malfunctions of U.S. computer equipment -- and in the conditions when only several minutes are assigned for the issue of an order to launch missiles, such malfunction may result in the disappearance of whole peoples and, possibly, to the end of life on earth.

U.S., SOVIET START DELEGATIONS MEET 1 DEC

LD011201 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Geneva December 1 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations to the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction had a plenary meeting here today.

CEMA PANEL VIEWS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS

PM301155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Sitting"]

[Text] The 29th Sitting of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 24 and 25 November. Leaders of the central organs for developing science and technology of the CEMA countries, as well as of Yugoslavia, took part in it. The Soviet delegation was led by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

There were mutual consultations on and an exchange of experience in the planning and financing of, and economic incentive for, the creation and introduction of new equipment and technology in the CEMA countries.

The committee's tasks stemming from the resolutions of the 37th sitting of the CEMA session and the 108th sitting of the CEMA Executive Committee were examined. In the process particular attention was drawn to the need to concentrate efforts and resources on resolving priority scientific and technical problems of cooperation in creating new equipment and technology.

The committee examined questions of organizing the development of a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress for CEMA countries covering 15-20 years.

Questions connected with progress in implementing general agreements on multilateral cooperation among CEMA countries in developing and organizing the specialized production of industrial robots and in developing and making wide use of microprocessor equipment in the national economy were also examined, and specific measures were taken to extend and improve cooperation in these fields.

The committee discussed progress in implementing the general agreement on CEMA countries' cooperation in promoting the accelerated development of Vietnam's science and technology in the period through 1990.

The sitting also examined the activity of the Council for Cooperation in Material and Technical Provision for Scientific and Technical Research, proposals for contacts between CEMA and the Federation of Scientific and Technical Societies of the Socialist Countries, and a number of other questions.

The work plan for the committee and its working organs for 1984-1985 was approved. The appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The committee's sitting took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and constructive comradely cooperation.

MARCHUK RECEIVES CEMA SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CHIEFS

PM301651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Mutual Interests"]

[Text] On 25 November G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received G. Szeker, chairman of the Hungarian National Technological Development Commission;

Dang Huu, chairman of the SRV State Committee for Science and Technology; I. Ursu, first vice-chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology; and J. Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR State Commission for Scientific and Technical Development and Capital Investment [title as published], who have arrived for the 29th session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Questions pertaining to the further development of scientific and technical cooperation were discussed during conversations.

The conversations were attended by S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, and T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

INTERELEKTRO COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW 24-25 NOV

PM291022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "In an Atmosphere of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The 21st session of the Council of Interelektro -- the International Organization for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation in the Electrical Engineering Industry -- was held 24-25 November in Moscow.

The session was attended by representatives from the organization's member countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. A delegation from the Republic of Cuba took part in the Interelektro Council's work.

The session examined a number of topical questions stemming from the directives of the 37th sitting of the CEMA session and the directives of the CEMA Executive Committee concerning cooperation in the sphere of the electrical engineering industry.

Of special significance are the decisions taken by the Interelektro Council on cooperating in the development of production capacities and the accelerated assimilation of the production of electrical instruments for industrial robots and also on conducting work to coordinate plans for the development of the electrical engineering industry in Interelektro member countries in 1986-1990.

BRIEFS

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE PANEL MEETS -- A routine session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Foreign Trade opened in Moscow today. It will examine and confirm a plan for the work of the commission for 1984-85 and will discuss questions concerning the development and further improvement of cooperation between the CEMA member countries in the field of foreign trade. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Nov LD]

PRAVDA REVIEWS EUROMISSILES, INF, CEMA ECONOMIES

PM301123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Boris Averchenko: "International Review"]

[Text] Another week has passed -- the last week of the fall. Unfortunately, it has not seen a lowering of the temperature in the international situation. The aggressive militarist circles led by U.S. imperialism are continuing to fuel tension in the world. Regardless of the peoples' will, they have begun deploying U. S. medium-range missiles on the European Continent. But it would be a mistake not to see the enormous buildup of forces capable of barring the way to military adventures and securing peaceful development and progress on earth. The Soviet Union is in the vanguard of peace fighters' movement which is strengthening day by day.

The attention of people throughout the world is currently riveted on the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This statement is regarding by the world public as an exceptionally important document which provides a principled and considered assessment of the prevailing situation in international relations and confirms the Soviet state's immutable course toward halting the arms race and removing the threat of nuclear war. Foreign responses to it point out that this document is of lasting significance and shows the USSR's firm resolve to do everything to protect the world against nuclear conflagration.

Through its vigorous struggle to stop the arms race and remove the danger of war the Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, is bringing into peoples' lives a spirit of optimism and confidence in a bright and happy future.

Deepening Collaboration

The historical role which the world system of socialism is playing in contemporary conditions is a great and noble one. But no less great is the responsibility of our country and all the community states to preserve life on earth and prevent imperialism from casting mankind into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe. Hence an immensely important task: the task of persistently strengthening the might of the socialist community and increasing the community's weight in the world economy. As long ago as the outset of Soviet power V.I. Lenin pointed out that socialism would, through its economic achievements, exert enormous influence on the development of the world situation. This forecast by the great leader remains as true today as ever.

Making use of the advantages of socialist production and relying on internationalist mutual assistance and comprehensive cooperation, the fraternal countries have in the recent period considerably increased their economic, scientific, and technical potential. Bourgeois propagandists, resorting to deliberate lies and fabrications, are seeking in every way to denigrate the socialist community's achievements and to sow distrust among the masses in the new social system. The reactionary old hands of the imperialist states let out a real whoop when, at the beginning of the eighties, the CEMA countries encountered a number of difficulties with a sharp deterioration of the situation in world markets as well as with the increased cost of extracting raw materials and producing power. They forecast that we would experience deep "stagnation" and "recession." But the bourgeois prophets, as has many times been the case, have again been put to shame by life itself.

The economy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries even in the more complex conditions, and despite discriminatory measures on the part of the West, has continued to follow an upward trend.

Moreover, it is now possible to say, without risk of error, that in 1983 most community states will achieve production and labor productivity growth rates appreciably in excess of the average growth rates during the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan.

Reports on the results of the first three quarters of the current year were recently published in the press of fraternal countries. In Bulgaria, industrial output in the first 9 months increased by 5 percent compared with the same period last year, and livestock ouput by 4 percent. Czechoslovak industry overfulfilled the target for the first three quarters by increasing the volume of production by 3.1 percent. The republic gathered a record grain crop -- more than 11 billion metric tons. The average grain yield was 43 quintals per hectare. The GDR national economy, where the movement to save raw materials and power is expanding, is developing steadily. The past months of this year have been marked in Hungary, Mongolia, Romania, Vietnam, and other community countries by further increased production.

In their letters to PRAVDA, readers are interested in the present situation in the Polish national economy. As the recent 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum observed, a process of improving the economy has begun in the country, although there are still considerable difficulties to be overcome. The enemies of socialism both within the country and beyond its borders are seeking to do everything to prevent Poland's emergence from the crisis situation and to turn it aside from the path chosen by the people. The U.S. Administration is continuing to implement a package of anti-Polish sanctions aimed at worsening the situation.

But the Polish people have many truly loyal friends and reliable allies. It can continue to count firmly on them. Cooperation with Poland within the CEMA framework, which has facilitated the solution of a number of problems and the improvement of the work of leading sectors of its national economy, has expanded considerably of late. The Polish Main Statistical Office has reported that the volume of industrial output sold during the first three quarters of the current year rose by 8.2 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1982. The grain and sugar beet crops exceed last year's.

Fraternal countries have accumulated a rich and diverse experience of collaboration in the economic sphere. They firmly pursue a course of improving the international socialist division of labor and of extending and deepening cooperation and specialization.

Political collaboration among fraternal countries which display a unified approach to key international problems is also constantly strengthening. People in various parts of the world are aware that it is socialism which was and remains the staunchest defender of peace and its most reliable custodian. The present uneasy time confirms this once again. The Leninist policy of peace and cooperation jointly pursued by the fraternal socialist states remains consistent and steadfast. It is therefore no accident that the peoples of the world associate their hopes for a bright future with real socialism, which is becoming an increasingly powerful and effective force in the struggle for international security and disarmament.

The Peoples' Will Cannot Be Broken!

The world public followed the course of the debates in the FRG Bundestag last week on siting of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on West German territory with concern and anxiety. Readers know the voting results. Contrary to the vital interests of their own people as well as those of the peoples of other countries on the continent, and regardless of the realities of the nuclear age, the Christian Democratic Union, Christian Social Union, and Free Democratic Party ruling coalition gave in to Washington's pressure and dragged through the Bundestag a resolution providing for the siting of lethal U.S. weapons in the FRG.

In making this decision, they have taken a step which is fraught with dangerous consequences and is inimical to the cause of peace. They have thus gambled on further fueling the arms race. Unfortunately, the hope that reason and awareness of responsibility for the fate of peace would prevail in the present West German leadership has not been borne out. They have chosen a path which will lead to the FRG's conversion into a U.S. nuclear colony and to its embroilment in the implementation of the adventurist plans of Washington's hawks.

Encouraged and urged on by the bosses of the military-industrial complex or, as it is usual to say nowadays, by the "iron triangle" consisting of the military business, the Pentagon, and Congress' militarist wing, the present U.S. Administration is openly proclaiming a course of preparing and unleashing nuclear war, hoping to resolve the historical dispute between the two social systems by means of such a monstrous "argument" as thermonuclear weapons. How can one fail to recall here the Hitlerites' wild schemes for destroying socialism? How that ended is well known. But, obviously, some present-day Western politicians are stubbornly refusing to take account of the lessons of the past. There are naturally among them those too who have simply become intoxicated by the chauvinistic, militarist frenzy fanned by aggressive U.S. circles.

The FRG leaders have time and time again stated that they do not want a war to begin again on German soil. One would like to believe them. But how can one do so when simultaneously with their views of fidelity to peace they take a decision to site on this same soil U.S. first-strike missiles -- a decision which may lead to nuclear conflict and a third world war?

And they have taken this decision despite the fact that three-fourths of the country's adult population opposes so-called "arms upgrading" and demands that the new U.S. weapons of death should not be allowed on its soil.

The siting of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles on the European Continent is a new example which lays bare the essence of the White House's foreign policy strategy, which consists in an unconcealed calculation on brute force. Having set itself the goal of achieving military superiority over the USSR and over the world of socialism, Washington is stepping up its nuclear blackmail with regard to the socialist community, combining it with pressure on its allies and hitching them increasingly firmly to the U.S. war chariot. It is no accident that many international commentators are drawing attention to the fact that when Washington obtained agreement to the siting of its missiles on FRG, British, and Italian territory it essentially received a new lever for exerting pressure on their policy and their right to determine the fate of their peoples.

And this is also a continuation of the imperial strategy of the bosses of the U.S. "iron triangle," who stop at nothing -- blackmail, deception, pressure, and flattery -- in their attempts to denigrate the USSR's honest peace-loving policy, sully socialism, and ultimately establish its hegemony in the world while turning its allies into puppets.

Having begun the delivery of the new U.S. weapons to Europe, Washington there and then, together with its underlings from the subversion centers, started to back it up with an extensive propaganda campaign, which in essence amounts to using the lie about an imaginary "Soviet threat" and baseless claims about the need to "create a counterweight" to the Soviet missiles to justify to public opinion, as they calculate, the appearance of the new U.S. nuclear weapons on the European Continent. But this, as we know, is an old nag on which the West's propaganda cowboys will not gallop far. The peoples of today know how how to distinguish real desire for peace from disinformation and hypocritical statements.

Every sensible person knows that the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles have not been created at all as a counterweight to Soviet missiles or to increase security but are weapons designed to deliver a first strike and wage a "limited" nuclear war. They cannot fail to be aware of this in Bonn, London, Rome, and other NATO capitals where they are consigning the fate of their countries into the adventurist hands of the Washington bosses who intend to use the Continent of Europe as a nuclear bridgehead.

The siting of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe has created a fundamentally new situation. The USSR delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva has announced the cessation of the present round of talks without fixing any date for their renewal. The United States has shown no wish to listen to our sensible proposals, stubbornly putting forward essentially the same old demand aimed at the USSR's unilateral disarmament. It is now quite clear that they did not wish to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear arms from the very beginning and did everything to prevent this coming about. But these unscrupulous methods have not brought results in the past and will not do so now. We will allow no one to talk to us from positions of strength and blackmail!

After having carefully and comprehensively considered the existing situation, the Soviet leadership decided that further participation in these talks was impossible. The Soviet Union simultaneously announced specific measures aimed at ensuring the security of our motherland and of our allies. These are obligatory measures which have been dictated by the new situation arising as a result of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union, Yu.V. Andropov's statement observes, is not seeking military superiority and it will do only that which is absolutely essential to ensure that military equilibrium is not violated.

Commenting on this statement, observers note that the Soviet Union is not at all closing the door to the achievements of accords. But this depends on the stances of the leaders of the United States and NATO countries and on their honest and responsible approach to examining problems and making rational decisions. If they show readiness to return to the situation existing prior to siting U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the USSR will also be ready to do likewise.

Soviet people have received with satisfaction the measures to ensure the security of the USSR and allied fraternal socialist states taken by our country's leadership and its resolve to carry out the Soviet people's will and preserve peace for present and coming generations.

The peoples of Europe and the whole world are angrily protesting the sinister schemes of the aggressive forces of imperialism. "Remove American nuclear weapons from the European Continent!", "Restrain the warmongers!" "Do not allow the transatlantic 'crusaders' schemes to be carried out!" An overwhelming proportion of the population in countries where it is planned to site the U.S. missiles reject those NATO plans. Public opinion polls have shown that 75 percent of those polled are against missile siting in the FRG, about 60 percent in Britain and Italy, in Belgium 79 percent, and in the Netherlands 80 percent.

The potential for peace today has never been greater. Its powerful forces surpass those who intend to push mankind to the abyss of thermonuclear slaughter. Having closed its ranks even more tightly and by acting as a united front, the world's peace-loving forces are in a position to erect a insuperable barrier to the imperialist adventurists wielding the nuclear cudgel and to uphold and strengthen peace.

The people's struggle to stop the arms race and for disarmament continues. It will grow with each day that passes.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL DEBATES ARMS ISSUES

PM301330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov Report: "Keen Debate"]

[Text] Brussels, 26 Nov — A keen debate on the problems of securing peace and security and curbing the nuclear arms race was held during the 2-day session of the Bureau of the Socialist International which has finished in the Belgian capital.

Many delegates, representing socialist parties of several dozen countries, criticized the onset of deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe.

The leaders of a number of West European socialist parties who spoke in Brussels also criticized the stand on the question of European strategic weapons taken by the French Socialist Party and government.

The leaders of the Socialist International proposed the declaration of a freeze on all nuclear weapons tests and called on the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries to pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear weapons or conventional armaments and to ban chemical weapons.

The session in Brussels also discussed keenly and extensively the situation in Latin America and the Near East.

NATO 'PROPAGANDA' ON USSR'S SPAIN TARGETS HIT

LD282240 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- Western propaganda is well used to putting issues on their heads, and when the Soviet Union was compelled to walk out of Geneva talks following the started deployment of American nuclear missiles in some West European countries, this caused not only commotion in the North Atlantic camp but vicious attacks on the USSR's foreign policy of peace, Vladimir Vernikov, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Madrid, said in a dispatch today. The advocates of NATO's "dual-track" decision, he said, were convinced that under the cover of these talks they would be able to achieve the aim coveted by militarist forces in the United States.

But their plan has fallen flat. So in their impotent rage they are now trying to hit back, by hook or crook. Amid the uproar over "Soviet intransigence" some news outlets in Spain have picked up a fabrication that "Soviet missiles have been targetted on Spain", in particular the American military base in Torrejon outside Madrid. In floating the allegation, the newspaper DIARIO 16, for instance, quoted unidentified "West German sources."

The correspondent said further: "It would not of course be worthwhile calling attention to this preposterous canard cooked up by some malignant well-wishers -- but look for one essential circumstance. The matter is that the ham-handed 'cooks' decided to feed their palpably rotten product to the Spanish as a Mickey Finn -- to make them convinced that they should immediately integrate their country into NATO at all costs or otherwise they will be done for."

"The calculations of the NATO sirens are obvious," Vernikov said. "They are to prepare the man in the street psychologically to the thought that Spain's place is in NATO and to make him convinced that if his country wants to be admitted into the EEC and achieve a solution to the Gibralter problem, now is the most perfect time also for its entry into the military wing of that aggressive bloc, which will be appreciated by the United States and its partners at its true worth."

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PALESTINE 'TRAGEDY'

LD301139 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports: The tragedy of the Arab people of Palestine, who are deprived of the right to exercise self-determination and set up a state of their own, is a source of profound concern to the international community. This fact was underlined once again by the special session of the UN Committee for the Implementation of the Inalienable Rights of the Arab People of Palestine [on] Tuesday to mark the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The committee had received messages from 44 heads of state and government. The participants in the meetings heard with keen attention a message from the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Opening the meeting, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that the United Nations attached much importance to achieving an early and just solution to the Palestinian problem. But it was impossible to do that without guaranteeing the Palestinians' right to set up an independent state.

The absence of such a solution meant continued tension in the Middle East and a threat to international peace and security, he said. It was possible to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the conflict only in the condition of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to exercise self-determination and set up an independent state of their own under the guidance of the PLO, the genuine representative of the Palestinian people.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, said in a statement which was read out at the meeting that the PLO remained the symbol of the Palestinian people's struggle and the embodiment of their national unity. Yasir 'Arafat expressed the conviction that despite the grim tests which the PLO had gone through, it would carry on its struggle for the just cause of the Palestinian people to prevail and for each Palestinian Arab to have his homeland.

Clovis Maksoud, permanent observer of the League of Arab States at the United Nations, said the main stumbling block on the way to resolving the Palestinian problem was ever closer cooperation between Israel and the United States. He held not only Israel but also the United States, which, he said, was protecting and financing the Zionist regime, responsible for the flagrant and cynical flouting of the rights of the four-million-strong Palestinian people. Clovis Maksoud said the Arab countries were deeply alarmed at Israel's escalating attempts to perpetuate the occupation of Arab territories, in particular, the accelerated pace of building illegal Israeli settlements in captured Arab lands.

Czechoslovak representative Bronislav Kuwaliec said that it was for many years now that the world had witnessed the tragedy of the Arab people of Palestine who had been forced to wander in others' land or languish under the burden of occupation. But even with the aid and support of the United States, Israel had not been able and would not be able to break the Palestinians' will for freedom and independence. Bronislav Kuwaliec recalled that in their Prague Political Declaration socialist countries firmly supported the just cause of the Palestinian people.

U.S., NATO DISACCORD WITH UN NON-FORCE VOTE HIT

LD011003 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The Sixth (legal) Committee of the U.N. General Assembly approved on Wednesday by 88 votes against 14 a resolution stressing the need for enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations. It is also said in this resolution that the special committee on this subject, functioning within the U.N. framework, should continue its work in order to draft shortly a world treaty renouncing the use of force in international relations.

The United Nations has before it a treaty submitted in its time by the Soviet Union. During discussions in the Sixth Committee, representatives of many countries pointed out that it is becoming increasingly important to make the principle of non-use of force a binding legal commitment since the danger of war is growing in many regions of the world. The United States relies primarily on sheer force to protect its "vital interests" which actually extend to the whole world.

Mohamed Shellid, representative of Libya, stressed that his country has become a target of all kind of provocative actions and of direct and indirect aggression by the United States, including economic pressure and numerous military exercises near its shores. The establishment of military bases in foreign territories, denial of the right to self-determination and subversive actions to destabilize independent states -- are all manifestations of imperialistic use of force in the international arena.

Defiance of the principle of non-use of force is especially irresponsible in the nuclear age when enormous stockpiles of destructive means of warfare have been accumulated on earth. In view of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, said S.D. Kasi Chetti, a delegate of Sri Lanka, the drafting of a world treaty renouncing the use of force assumes extremely great importance today. In this connection the representative of Sri Lanka stressed that the unilateral commitment by the Soviet Union not to make first use of nuclear weapons is a historic step. He also welcomed the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty states for concluding with NATO countries a treaty on mutual renunciation of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

The USA and its principal NATO partners opposed any attempts to make the principle of non-use of force more effective. In this way they reaffirmed the aggressiveness of their policy. Masking their real motives, they gave absurd reasons. They contended, for instance, that such a treaty could "weaken" the U.N. Charter and create the impression that this document was not effective enough.

Rejecting such arguments, Ramdane Lamamra, the delegate of Algeria, recalled that scores of international treaties entered into force since the adoption of the U.N. Charter. All the meaning of progressive development of international law lies in the drafting of legal documents based on the principles of the U.N. Charter and capable of reflecting the realities of a changing world.

UN COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON ANTARCTIC

LD011102 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 1 TASS -- The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly (political matters and security, including disarmament) adopted without voting a resolution on the Antarctic.

Under this resolution the U.N. secretary general is instructed to prepare for the next, 39th, General Assembly session a comprehensive study on the Antarctic with account taken of the system of the treaty on the Antarctic. The document contains a call for the states and international organizations concerned, possessing scientific and technical information on the Antarctic, to give the U.N. secretary general every assistance in making this study.

Explaining the Soviet Union's position on this question, the Soviet delegation said that it abides by the treaty on the Antarctic which defines this region as an area of unprecedented international cooperation in the interests of all mankind. The treaty is based on the U.N. Charter, promotes its principles and declares the Antarctic a peace zone. The Soviet delegation does not object to the adoption of the resolution on the Antarctic on the understanding that the study to be made will not lead to a revision or replacement of the treaty.

USSR'S KHLESTOV SPEAKS AT UNIDO SESSION

LD301826 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Vienna November 30 TASS -- The regular 20th session of the standing committee of the UNIDO industrial development board continues its deliberations at the Vienna U.N. International Centre. The USSR permanent representative with the international organizations in Vienna Oleg Khlestov spoke in today's discussion on the question of the implementation of the international development strategy.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, he said, are making a significant contribution to assisting the developing countries. In the period between 1976 and 1980 alone, the USSR's volume of assistance increased 20 percent, amounting to 30 billion roubles. In the process, the creation of industrial capacities accounted for a weighty share in the structure of that assistance.

The assistance of the socialist countries, in the first place of the USSR, to the developing countries could be significantly increased, if we were not drawn into the arms race, the Soviet delegate said further.

In this connection, he drew attention of the session's participants to the recent statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov. Mankind has too many tasks, he said, which remain unresolved only because colossal material, intellectual and other resources are being wasted for nothing. The speaker also spoke out in favour of developing measures within UNIDO's framework, that could protect the interests of the developing countries in the field of industrialization.

SUCCESSFUL AIRBORNE 'LASER CANNON' TEST NOTED

LD301551 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] London November 30 TASS -- A U.S. Defense Department spokesman said that on September 26 a laser cannon onboard U.S. Air Force planes destroyed over the Pacific near California an unmanned target aircraft and damaged two others flying at subsonic speeds, the REUTER news agency reports from Washington.

These tests of military equipment indicate that Washington is making concrete steps in implementing its militarist space program.

SCIENTIST ASSAILS 'ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE' PROGRAM

LD302054 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Tallinn November 30 TASS -- "The Soviet leadership has erected a strong barrier in the way of the U.S. feverish attempts to gain a military superiority over the USSR and its allies," the TASS correspondent was told today by President of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic Karl Rebane. He gave the interview in connection with the statement by Yuriy Andropov.

The deployment of new U.S. missiles that has begun in Western Europe has an openly aggressive thrust to it, the scientist stressed. The danger of war was increased. The security of the United States itself has significantly diminished, to say nothing about Western Europe, whose cities, situated at close distances from each other, may find themselves uninhabitable for centuries.

Reagan's programme of a "total anti-missile defence," which essentially is a programme for creating a capacity for dealing the first strike with impunity, does not aim only against the USSR and the whole of the socialist community, Karl Rebane went on to say. The U.S. military plans pose an extreme threat to all the peoples of the planet, including the American people itself.

In this complex situation, the Soviet Union countered the U.S. nuclear recklessness with a firm course of preserving peace: and the statement by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov provides fresh proof of this. The statement was warmly approved by the entire Soviet people. We fully support the defensive measures adopted by the USSR Government.

'VIRTUALLY VERBATIM' QUOTES SHOW U.S. 'TERRORISM'

PM301405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer A. Leontyev "Military-Political Review": "Global Terrorism"]

[Text] The press conference in Washington was turbulent. The journalists were pressing hard, criticizing Reagan's bellicose policy. The White House spokesmen were fighting them off. You do not even know what is war and what is peace, one of them barked. A classical definition as regards this, was supplied by the President. I quote from memory: War is peace, and peace is war. If we want to disarm, we must arm ourselves. To ensure that force is not used we must be prepared to use it, and successfully at that..

Does that mean that the President favors war?

By no means! The United States will not start a war if the Soviet Union behaves itself. But what does that mean -- behaves itself? I will explain. We will not attack provided the Soviet Union gives up its godless social system which is not to our liking, as the President has stressed repeatedly.

...Now I will confess to the reader that this press conference never took place, but there were tens of them just like it. The remarks by the U.S. Administration leaders are cited virtually verbatim. How much impudence and cynicism, blackmail and threats they contain -- in short everything implied by the term terrorism!

In an effort to whitewash its policy, Washington is spreading false fabrications about the USSR's involvement in terrorism and has even published "works" on the theme "The Soviet Union -- The Motherland of Terrorists." Nonetheless, every decent, sober-minded person knows: The Soviet Union has always been and remains an opponent of the theory and practice of terrorism including terrorism in international relations.

It is the United States which has been a hotbed of terrorism for a long time. Bloody terror, violence, and robbery were the favorite weapons of those who conquered and settled the territory which became the United States. America with its capital in Washington arose and grew big and fat on the bones and the blood of the indigenous inhabitants who were almost entirely exterminated. Millions of blacks fell victim to terrorism. Not content with this, the United States attacked its neighbors dozens of times. As a result, its territory almost doubled at the expense of foreign lands. Mexico, for instance, lost more than half its territory: Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, California, and a number of the country's other regions became part of the United States.

U.S. terrorism assumed especially large dimensions during the age of imperialism when black thoughts of world supremacy began to beset the incumbents of the White House. Proceeding toward their ambitious goals they literally walked over the corpses of people who had been murdered, tortured to death, or torn to pieces in the Philippines, China, Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, and other countries. A horrific act of eliminating peoples was the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The U.S. plunderers and their allies started intimidating and stifling us right after Great October. Acts of terrorism, provocations, conspiracy and subversion were used to this end at the same time as intervention. Addressing the Seventh All-Russian Congress of Soviets in December 1919, V.I. Lenin said with anger and indignation: "Is it not terror when the world fleet is blockading a starving country? Is it not terror when the representatives of foreign countries, invoking allegedly diplomatic immunity, are organizing White Guard uprisings?"

After World War II new attempts were made to intimidate the Soviet Union. "Cold War" was declared, the NATO aggressive bloc was knocked together, hundreds of military bases were set up all around us, and plans were elaborated for "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war. It was announced that the United States would be the first to carry out a nuclear strike "should the need arise."

In an effort to achieve military superiority so that it can dictate its will to other peoples and states, the United States has unleashed an unprecedented arms race, building up and manufacturing new types of nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons. A few days ago the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles began on the territories of the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy, which creates an additional threat to the socialist countries.

"... Nor can the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries turn a blind eye to the fact that Washington has declared a 'crusade' against socialism as a social system and that those who have now issued the order to deploy new nuclear arms on our threshold are proceeding from this reckless premise in their practical policymaking," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement says.

The deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe is a new dangerous act of international terrorism. In U.S. policy, dialogue is being replaced by violence. The U.S. gendarme who has arrogated to himself the role of the ruler of world's destinies is stepping up his interference in other people's affairs. "The world looks to America for leadership today. And America looks to its Marine Corps," Reagan has stated arrogantly. And, on his orders, the Marines, the "Green Berets," and the "black berets" rush from one country to another violating these countries' sovereign rights, overthrowing "unsuitable" regimes, and installing regimes which "do suit" Washington. It is they who have drowned Lebanon in blood, who are preparing an attack on Syria, who threaten Nicaragua, and are massing in the vicinity of Cuba.

Before the whole world's eyes the U.S. terrorists have ignobly invaded Grenada and crushed this tiny country under their tanks. It is said that in ancient times the Nile crocodiles wept as they devoured babies. Those who resemble them smile as they savor their booty and excel in hypocrisy. There was no invasion -- that is just communist propaganda, the U.S. President says, justifying himself. It was the Cubans and the Russians who invaded Grenada, he claims; U.S. troops "liberated" it.

Ordinary terrorists do not consider it necessary to hide the truth as Reagan is doing. "Our job is to kill and to destroy," stated Lieutenant Colonel W. Taylor, the commander of a battalion of the U.S. Army task force who has recently returned from Grenada. He and his cutthroats are very willing to talk to journalists and pose for photographs; they delight in describing their bloody "feats" in Grenada, savoring the details of their cruel reprisals against defenseless people, and they even argue among themselves as to who "killed the most natives." We advanced, the Rangers relate, fighting our way through with machineguns and automatic rifles, taking house after house by assault and destroying all who happened to be around. "Yes, we are killers," Lieutenant Colonel W. Taylor repeats with obvious pride in his subordinates. And these professional sadists are described in Washington as the "elite" of the U.S. Armed Forces, President Reagan praises them to the skies as "heroes" who deserve to be "admired and imitated." But if they are the "heroes" who are the bandits, then?

Since the end of World War II around 25 million people have died in military conflicts. It has been calculated that two-thirds of them were killed by U.S. weapons and with U.S. participation. According to the weekly U.S. [NEWS] & WORLD REPORT, the United States has used its Armed Forces to achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives at least 262 times since the war. Thus, around 16 million lives -- this is what U.S. terrorism has cost mankind over this period!

And that is not all. Who can count the people killed, poisoned, and tortured to death during these years by the U.S. special services? According to information published in the foreign press, the U.S. secret agencies -- centers of international terrorism, that is -- now comprise more than 200,000 permanent staffers and also several hundred thousands of agents of many nationalities, hired by contract or job. The expenditures for maintaing them have risen to $15 billion a year.

What are they paid for; what is the money being spent on? The CIA engages in subversion and sabotage in socialist and young independent countries; it is training and arming the Afghan basmachis, Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, and Salvadoran punitive forces, and organizes the assassination of statement and public figures.

Among the CIA's victims are outstanding figures of the struggle for freedom in Africa -- P. Lumumba, E. Mondlane, the Greek peace champion G. Lambrakis, the glorious sons of the Chilean people S. Allende and O. Letellier, the U.S. civil rights fighter Martin Luther King, and many others.

The CIA has racked up dozens of sophisticated, extremely dangerous provocations of the kind that was recently mounted with the aid of a South Korean aircraft, as well as bloody military conflicts. The Delhi newspaper TIMES OF INDIA wrote that the number of people who died as a result of coups, assassinations, and other acts of terrorism organized or inspired by the CIA totals around 300,000.

The U.S. ruling circles, in encouraging terrorism abroad and inside their own country, proceed from narrow class and mercenary objectives. In the late forties Senator Vandenberg advised President Truman: "Scare the hell out of the country, and then you can do with it what you want." The advice was accepted and helped Truman to win the elections. Reagan has followed the same advice. He, as THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE wrote, got into the White House through the "window of vulnerability," having scared the voters by clamoring about the alleged U.S. "lag" in nuclear arms build up and the "Soviet military threat."

The U.S. man-on-the-street is terrorized. Daily and hourly he gets it thrust down his throat that the "Russian barbarians" are about to attack the United States, that they will deprive its citizens of "private property and profits," will bring down on them harsh trials and tribulations. "Better dead than Red," howl the anti-Soviet fanatics. And here and there the war psychosis, the anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria is bearing its rotten fruit. How else is one to explain the results of the opinion poll carried out last spring in Massachusetts: Around 50 percent of those polled declared that they would prefer nuclear war to communist rule, and one-third of them declared their preference for nuclear war even if it meant that all the inhabitants of the United States and many other countries were killed.

It has happened that during a nuclear alarm practice the population of a certain city was seized by real panic. Trying to save themselves from the "atom bomb," some of them rushed to find shelters, others overran food stores, a third lot rang the police and started taking over police stations, while the most ingenious ones provided themselves with gasoline to be able to get away as far as possible from the city.

"Have we overdone it perhaps?" some organizers of this game are asking themselves. The advocates of nuclear war are holding forth at the top of their voices about the "permissibility" and even "expediency" of nuclear war and trying to prove that it is possible to "survive." "Dig a hole, cover it with a couple of boards and three feet of earth. Anybody can do that provided there are enough spades," T. Jones, deputy under secretary of defense, is reassuring the people. "Do not forget to grab as many cans of food, seeds, and medicines as possible, and, of course, as much money as possible, preferably in small denominations," others advise.

Sober-minded Americans, particularly doctors, point out that such reasoning is a horrific deception. Nuclear war would lead to general destruction. A book entitled "Manual for Those Who Want To Survive a Nuclear War: Everything That Is Known About How To Do This," has recently been published in New York. All its hundred and more pages were totally blank. The bare pages of white paper which do not contain a single letter are a warning about the threatening danger.

Global terrorism elevated to the rank of U.S. state policy is poisoning the international atmosphere, destabilizing the situation, promoting increased tension, and creating a threat to peace throughout the world.

PRAVDA REJOINDER HITS WU'S REMARKS ON KURILS

AU011448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 83 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed article: "Generosity at Others' Expense; Rejoinder"]

[Text] Wu Xueqian, foreign minister of the PRC who accompanied Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, during his official visit to Japan, made a statement on November 27 in the city of Sapporo, which was, at least, puzzling. As XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported, the Chinese minister voiced support for the Japanese ruling circles' importuning [domogatelstvo] in relation to four islands in the South Kuril chain, which belong to the Soviet Union. Developing this, let us say this bluntly, thankless theme, Wu Xueqian even deemed it necessary to "predict" that "the just cause in defense of the territorial integrity and sovereignty" of Japan -- it is in these words that he described these groundless claims -- will certainly prevail.

Of course, there is no need to enter into polemics with the Chinese minister about whom the South Kuril Islands belong to. This issue has long been cleared in an unequivocal manner. At one time this caused no doubts also in Beijing. Expressing the PRC Government's standpoint, Zhou Enlai, premier of the Council of State and foreign minister of the PRC, declared on December 4, 1950: "In accordance with the Yalta Agreement it has laready been decided on the return of the south part of Sakhalin Island and the Kuril Islands to Soviet Union. These are questions that have been solved finally, and there are no grounds for discussing them again." This posture has been confirmed also in other official Chinese documents.

One cannot but be amazed in connection with Wu Xueqian's latest remarks at the ease with which the Chinese side is trying to deal with others' lands, to display, so to say, generosity at others' expense. The question is in order: Why do Chinese representatives stick to principle only in those cases where the territorial interests of their own country are affected?

Wu Xueqian's latest remarks cannot be summed up as anything but an attempt at interfering in other countries' affairs in violation of existing international agreements and contrary to China's earlier statements, as a manifestation of hegemonism.

PRC CAMPAIGN AGAINST 'SPIRITUAL POLLUTION' NOTED

PM011023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "RENMIN RIBAO on Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 November -- The PRC's press has recently published a great deal of material devoted to the problem of struggle with so-called "spiritual pollution." It is said that liquidation of "spiritual pollution" is part of setting the party on the right path and this has been advanced as a main task by the Second Plenum of the CPC Central Committee (October 1983).

In one of its articles, RENMIN RIBAO wrote recently that "spiritual pollution" has two aspects: The first, in the field of culture, is reflected in the spread of "low-grade" works that turn into "easily marketable goods"; the second is reflected in the appearance of works that contradict the approved political directives. Over the past 2 years, and according to RENMIN RIBAO assertions, the "ideological muddle" in the PRC has not only continued but also developed to a certain extent, which the CPC Central Committee must admit.

The author of the RENMIN RIBAO article sees the sources of "spiritual pollution" in an "extremely incorrect attitude towards Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong's ideas" and in the absence of an atmosphere of healthy criticism in literary and artistic circles. The paper writes that some culture activists call for creativity in isolation from politics, and that some individual Chinese writers not only do not regard Marxism-Leninism as being the leading ideology but even search for spiritual support among philosophical trends of Western bourgeois idealism.

The Chinese press calls the struggle against "spiritual pollution" an urgent task, connected both with the forming of correct ideology among literature and art workers and with a "resolute defense" of unity in the political field.

U.S. NAVY CHIEF VISITS JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA

LD302128 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasily Golovnin reports:

The Reagan administration is busy starting in the Far East "shuttle diplomacy," intended to speed up the establishment of a new military-political alliance with the participation of the United States, Japan and South Korea. The Far Eastern tour of Admiral James Watkins, U.S. chief of Naval Operations, which has begun today is another step in that White House operation.

During his talks with Kazuo Tanikawa, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency, in Tokyo the Pentagon's envoy will particularly press Japan for the further extension of military cooperation with South Korea, in particular, in getting ready to "block" international straits in the region in an "emergency." The admiral is also going to discuss problems of combat support for the Japanese naval operations on the shipping lanes within 1,000 nautical miles off the shores of the country. Watkins will then fly to Seoul to inspect the facilities of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports.

President Reagan himself initiated this round of "shuttle diplomacy" in the Far East by paying visits to Japan and South Korea in early November. Just a few days after Reagan's visits John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, paid visits to Seoul and Tokyo to discuss with the Japanese and South Koreans the military aspects of the axis being developed in the Far East.

Supporting the initiative of the U.S. allies, Yi Won-kyong the foreign minister of the Seoul regime, had on November 28 talks in Tokyo with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and secured from him "complete support" for South Korea's role of Washington's outpost of anti-communism in the Far East. After that the foreign minister went to the United States to get new instructions from the White House.

The newspaper AKAHATA points out that the United States is planning to entrust its "minor allies" in the Far East with combat operations in the region, thus releasing a party of the U.S. forces deployed there for operations in the Indian Ocean, Africa and other regions. According to the Pentagon's design, the 650,000-strong Seoul army, equipped with modern American weaponry, can be used as "cannon fodder" in possible hostilities in Asia.

These plans, the local press points out, are a component of the Reagan administration's strategy aimed at escalating world tension.

JAPAN'S 'SUBSERVIENT DEVOTION' TO U.S. SLAMMED

LD301932 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Japanese diplomats are extremely active these days in the efforts to justify the steps of Washington and its NATO allies that started deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. At the same time Japanese diplomats try to question the Soviet Union's reaction to the deployment.

Thus, Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Toshiziro Nakazima said the other day that "Pershing-2's" are being deployed on the FRG territory allegedly "to restore the balance of nuclear power" in Euorpe which was, allegedly, "disrupted as a result of the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles late in the seventies". He asserted that the reply measures of the Soviet side are "inappropriate" and said Japan hopes that the Soviet Union will shortly return to the talks in Geneva and reach with the United States an agreement on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe at the lowest possible level. A similar "hope" has been expressed also by Japanese ambassadors accredited in European countries at a meeting in Vienna.

The question arises what prevails in these assertions and wishes -- naivete or a biased approach to the Soviet Union's stand at the talks in Geneva and the entire range of questions on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Can Japanese diplomats be unaware of the fact that Soviet medium-range weapon systems including the SS-20 missiles were deployed precisely for the purpose of counter-balancing the combined NATO medium-range nuclear weapons systems concentrated in Europe -- U.S. nuclear delivery aircraft, French ground-based and sea-based ballistic missiles and nuclear delivery aircraft, British sea-based ballistic missiles? Can they be unaware of the fact confirmed many times by Western, including American, politicians and specialists that as a result there was until recently a rough balance between NATO and Warsaw Treaty in Europe in medium-range nuclear weapons systems (with a certain assymmetry for the types of weapons) while NATO even has a considerable edge in nuclear charges?

Do they know nothing about the Soviet Union's concerete proposals and measures for the cessation of the arms race, above all nuclear arms race, for the radical solution of the question of nuclear armaments in Europe until nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones, are eliminated completely? And finally, did they in Tokyo know nothing about the numerous warnings of the Soviet side that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Eruope makes impossible the continuation of the talks in Geneva?

Certainly, the Japanese ruling circles have been well aware of all this but in their subservient devotion to Washington they tried to do everything to justify the disasterous step that was being prepared by the U.S. Administration and that frustrated the achievement of equitable agreement in Geneva and at the same time opened a new dangerous round of the arms race. Suffice it to recall the bellicose and "tough" pronouncements with which Prime Minister Nakasone came out at the summit meeting of the seven major capitalist countries in Williamsburg in this connection.

One gets an impression that they in Tokyo wish everyone, including the Japanese who are now looking forward to the general elections, to forget about Japan's "contribution" to Washington's nuclear adventurism but remember the sweet-sounding calls to the USSR for "returning" to the talks in Geneva undermined by the present U.S. Administration and view these calls as an evidence of Japan's "active approach to the question of disarmament".

What can be said in this connection? If they in Tokyo, instead of wishing to put a good face on the matter, were indeed prepared to make real contrubition to the prevention of nuclear catastrophe in the world, there are wide untapped possibilities for this. However, if this readiness be turned into deeds, those who shape Japan's policy should give up following thoughtlessly in the wake of Washington's aggressive course, abandon the role of a voluntary participant in Washington's "crusade".

USSR DIPLOMATS SAID ORDERED TO LEAVE BANGLADESH

BK300448 Hong Kong AFP in English 0440 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 30 (AFP) -- Press reports from Dhaka today said that 18 Soviet diplomats have been ordered to leave Bangladesh within 48 hours.

The Bangladesh Government also asked the Soviet mission in Dhaka to close its cultural center, the reports said.

The Soviet Embassy was accused of interfering in Bangladesh's internal affairs, the reports said, although no specific facts were mentioned.

The Soviet Embassy, with 100 people including 36 diplomats, is the biggest diplomatic mission in Dhaka.

KARMAL ADDRESSES KABUL PARTY, STATE AKTIV

LD301824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1112 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Kabul, 30 Nov (TASS) -- A meeting of the party and state aktiv of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been held here. It was attended by PDPA Central Committee Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries; chiefs of sections of the PDPA Central Committee; DRA Revolutionary Council members; chief political directorates of the Armed Forces; leaders of mass public organizations; and representatives of juridical bodies.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, spoke at the meeting. He pointed out the need to further strengthen party and state discipline and to establish strict control over carrying out revolutionary law enforcement in the country. B. Karmal stressed the importance of increasing work efficiency by DRA party and state bodies in carrying out progressive reforms mapped out by the April Revolution.

PHOTOCOPY 'CONTRABAND' SEIZED IN POLISH PORT

PM301637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Toporkov dispatch under the "Relevant Notes" rubric: "Contraband to Order"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Western slanderers of Polish reality like to cause scandals over the republic's economic difficulties. At the same time they try in every way to avoid even mentioning their own base and shabby methods aimed at preventing the process of the stabilization of the country's economic life by every means and in all spheres -- that is, the multitude of sanctions and bans designed to "punish" the socialist country for its "disobedience." Instead we hear so much pompous twaddle about Western relief parcels for Poland!

These parcels have been arriving for a number of years now, have gradually been reduced in volume and have in fact turned into a thin trickle, as the domestic market becomes stronger. The monopolies, particularly in the United States, violated their contractual ties in an attempt to create a shortfall in output from the Polish national economy to the domestic and foreign markets amounting to many billions of zlotys because of a cessation of supplies of Western spares and raw materials. And no Western gifts can compensate for this tremendous harm inflicted on the Polish people.

Life, however, shows that these presents are no longer so innocuous. This is a question not only and not even so much of the moral side of the matter. As people have already seen for themselves on many occasions, today's gift-bearers are not distinguished by their originality and are also concerned least of all with the gifts themselves.

The other day a ship arrived in the Baltic port of Swinemuende. On board was a Ford van containing freight sent, according to the documents, from a church in a certain Swedish city to a church in Krakow. The Nordic "benefactors" had sent the usual trifles -- castoff clothing and boots. But what is this? The customs officials, not given to a romantic perception of the benevolent activity even of clergymen, discovered something quite unusual among the rags. To be precise: 4 photocopying machines, 3 duplicating machines, 65 boxes of duplicating paper, and 20 kg of printer's ink. In addition there were 1,757 copies of diverse works of anything but sophisticated literature: only the most evil-minded can read vile fabrications of this sort about Poland.

It goes without saying that the people accompanying this truck-load of contraband were arrested. It is to be supposed, TRYBUNA LUDU notes, that they will have something to tell the Szczecin prosecutor's office investigators. They will probably also have something to say about the extent to which the recipient of the "cargo" knew about the transporter's contents.

OLSZOWSKI CITED ON 'CONCERN' OVER ARMS DEPLOYMENT

LD302022 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Bangkok November 30 TASS — The Polish People's Republic fully supports the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, and the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov, said member of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee, Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski who is now in Thailand on a working visit. Addressing a news conference for local and foreign newsmen here today, he stressed that these documents aim at liquidating the war threat, preventing nuclear catastrophe and ending the arms race.

As a socialist country and a member of the Warsaw Treaty, he said, Poland cannot remain indifferent in the face of the actions of the U.S. Administration pursuing a line of open confrontation and staking on achieving a military superiority. "We express our concern over the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles posing a direct threat to Poland's cities", the minister said.

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS POLAND, HOLDS TALKS

LD291746 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Nov 83

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A USSR delegation made a working visit to the Polish People's Republic on 28 and 29 November. The delegation was composed of Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR's Gosplan; and Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Bilateral talks were held. Questions of current and future economic and scientific-technological cooperation were examined during the talks.

The Soviet delegation was received by Comrade Jaruzelski. Talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, were held.

GDR PROTESTS BERLIN 'PROVOCATION' IN TREPTOW

PM301445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "Hostile Action"]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov -- As the ADN agency reports, on 23 November unknown persons operating from West Berlin staged a flagrant act of provocation in the Treptow district of the GDR capital, as a result of which the lives of GDR citizens were endangered.

The GDR Foreign Ministry made a resolute protest to the West Berlin Senat in connection with this hostile action and demanded that the guilty be punished and also that measures be taken to prevent similar provocations, which are a violation of international law, from occurring in the future. The West Berlin Senat is solely responsible for all the consequences of such acts, the statement stresses.

GDR'S HONECKER, HUNGARY'S KADAR MEET IN BERLIN

LD301934 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin November 30 TASS -- A meeting took place here today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR's State Council, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The sides considered matters of socialist construction in the two countries and those aimed at further deepening cooperation between the two parties and states. During the discussion of the international situation special attention was given to the tasks of joint struggle to translate into life the peaceful policy of the states of the socialist community.

Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar pointed out a big importance of the development of close cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, emphasizing that it serves the welfare of the two peoples and promotes stronger unity of the socialist community as a decisive factor of peace and international stability.

The participants in the meeting urgently emphasized that the GDR and Hungary in alliance with the USSR and other fraternal states do everything for the further enhancement of the might and defense capacity of socialist countries. This is of particular importance in view of the beginning deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG and other West European countries. Through this action the United States is speeding up the build-up of armaments, is stepping up the policy of confrontation, and is setting the beginning of a new round of the arms race.

Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar emphasized the need for appropriate measures for the reliable protection of the gains of socialism and for the preservation of peace. They expressed conviction that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful co-existence in the changed conditions either, and stressed the topicality of the constructive steps of socialist countries and first of all of the USSR aimed at ensuring peace and security.

TIKHONOV, STREBRIC HOLD 'WARM, FRIENDLY TALKS'

PM251413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Conservation in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin Borislav Srebic, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, paying a working visit to Moscow.

During their conversation the sides reviewed Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. They noted with satisfaction the effective growth of trade, economic, scientific and technical contacts between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and stressed that the principles and long-term base for cooperation in every field.

The mutual striving of the sides in further deepening the friendship and all-round ties between the USSR and the SFRY in the interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples and the cause of peace and socialism was expressed.

They voiced worry over the dangerous aggravation of the international situation and stressed the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives, formulated by Yuriy Andropov in his speeches and statements, for safeguarding peace, averting nuclear war and building up trust and mutual understanding between nations. They noted that the nonaligned movement was an effective factor of efforts for peace.

Taking part in the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were, on the Soviet side, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Arkhipov and on the Yugoslav side, SFRY Federal Executive Council member Srbovan and SFRY ambassador to the USSR Drulovic.

Marchuk Meets Srebric

PM301514 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received B. Srebric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, 24 November. During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on the prospects for the development of Soviet-Yugoslav scientific and technical ties.

The same day there was a conversation between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and B. Srebric. They discussed questions of Soviet-Yugoslav trade and economic ties and possibilities for developing them further.

DEMICHEV, ACZEL TALKS 'WARM, FRIENDLY'

PM301317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] A talk was held 28 November between P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and G. Aczel, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

USSR-CSSR TALKS ON NUCLEAR ENGINEERING BEGIN

LD291628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0838 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov (TASS) -- Soviet-Czechoslovak talks on questions of the two countries' cooperation in the construction of atomic power stations in Czechoslovakia by joint efforts began here today. The Soviet delegation is led by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Czechoslovak delegation is led by Ladislaw Gerle, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government. The two sides will discuss the prospects and trends of further development of bilateral cooperation in this important sector of modern power engineering, and also examine progress in fulfilling the construction program, with the participation of Soviet organizations, of nuclear power engineering installations in Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are maintaining firm businesslike links in nuclear power engineering. This cooperation is now entering a new stage: 1-million-kw reactors will now be installed at CSSR nuclear power stations, with organizations and enterprises from both countries involved in producing this equipment.

BRIEFS

CSSR'S ROHLICEK RECEIVES USSR TOURISM CHIEF -- Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, received Petr Abrasimov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. In the course of their conversation they assessed the development of mutual contacts in the sphere of tourism, which significantly contributes to deepening friendship between the two countries. They also discussed some concrete questions concerning broadening tourism in the next period. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 22 Nov 83 LD]

2D EDITION OF ANDROPOV WORKS ISSUED IN LONDON

PM301323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Second Edition of Book Published"]

[Text] London, 29 Nov -- The Pergamon Press publishing house has issued a second, enlarged edition in English of the book "Selected Speeches and Articles" [Izbrannyye Rechi I Stati] by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

INFLUENCE OF FRG ANTIWAR MOVEMENT SEEN INCREASING

LD302018 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn, November 30 TASS -- West German public continues to broadly debate the Bundestag decision which paved the way for deploying U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the FRG territory. The debate reflects the increased political influence of the antiwar movement on the country's political life.

Representatives of the Social Democratic and the "Greens" parties are working to make the movement still more active in order to stop the deployment of U.S. missiles, to get the U.S. missile components out of the territory of the FRG and other West European countries, and to work for a resumption of talks on nuclear arms in Europe. In addition, social slogans are being put forward, such as "jobs instead of missiles," which unite the political and social aims of the struggle.

The forces favouring deployment of U.S. missiles, above all the government circles, are attempting to misinform the public regarding the real threat posed by the U.S. missiles to the FRG population. Those forces are also resorting to misinformation regarding the Soviet position. Some of the statements by Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union figures have an anti-Soviet slant to them. Over the past several days, Chancellor Helmut Kohl himself twice accused the Soviet Union of "building up" its modern military potential alleged to pose a threat that Western Europe "cannot reconcile itself to." Such statements aim at proving that West Germany allegedly had no other way out in the face of the "super armaments" of the Soviet Union from which the threat to peace is alleged to emanate.

This boils down to deliberately ignoring the well-known facts that in the field of medium-range nuclear arms there exists a rough parity between NATO and the Soviet Union. In rebuffing this unseemly campaign, the presidium of the Association of Individuals Persecuted Under Nazism, -- the union of anti-fascists, said recently that the Bundestag's approval of the plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe would facilitate the implementation of the designs of those who regard waging a "limited" nuclear war and even a "victory" in it as possible. West German anti-fascists called on all peace champions to close their ranks in the struggle against the dangerous plans of the U.S. military.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF IMPLICATED IN CORRUPTION CASE

LD301249 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vitaliy Vinogradov reports:

The Prosecutor's Office of Bonn has decided to bring a criminal suit against FRG Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff (FDP) on a charge of accepting bribes.

This was announced at a press conference here. According to an indictment prepared by the Prosecutor's Office, in December 1977 and in January 1980 Lambsdorff received from the Flick concern a total of 135 thousand marks to secure tax concessions for 1.9 thousand million marks. The Prosecutor's Office requested the president of the FRG Bundestag that he strip Lambsdorff of parliamentary immunity.

Criminal cases over the so-called "Flick affair" have been brought against E. von Brauchitsch, one of the former top executives of the Flick concern, former Economic Minister Hans Friederichs (FDP), who now holds the post of chairman of the "Dresdner Bank", former Economics and Transport Minister of the North Rhine-Westphalia Land H.L. Riemer (FDP). All of them are charged with pay offs and bribery.

The prosecutor's office took its decision under the pressure of wide public circles indignant at the row in Bonn. Information about the so-called "donations" of the Flick concern to a number of influential West German figures leaked into the press already a year ago. From the very outset mentioned in this connection were the names of Otto Lambsdorff and a number of highranking politicians from the CDU/CSU camp.

The STERN magazine reported that the election campaigns of CDU/CSU and the Free Democrats and right wing conservative publishers of the type of SPRINGER, RHEINISCHER MERKUR and others were illegally financed from the "secret funds" set up not only by the board of the Flick concern, but by some other West German concerns.

KUZNETSOV STATEMENT ON USSR-FINNISH RELATIONS

PM251025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] On 24 November a Soviet state delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow For Helsinki.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Finnish Ambassador to the USSR A. Karhilo was in the send-off party.

The delegation arrived in Helsinki the same day.

V.V. Kuznetsov made the following statement at the airport:

The Soviet state delegation is in Helsinki to participate in the celebrations connected with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto's 60th birthday.

I would like to take this opportunity to note with particular satisfaction that the traditional relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Finland have for 35 years been successfully built on the basis of the 1948 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. They are becoming continually deeper and broader for the benefit of the peoples of both countries, and in the interests of peace and international security. The new extension of the treaty's validity for the next 20-year period is a major step in the further consolidation of Soviet-Finnish cooperation and an important act for the stabilization of the situation in Europe.

As stressed by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "everyone sees that the good-neighborliness and friendship between the USSR and Finland have not been subject to the oscillations of the barometer of the international situation, and are clearly aiming for the future."

A large contribution to the cause of consolidating Soviet-Finnish friendly relations is being made personally by President Mauno Koivisto, who is highly respected in our country.

On entering the hospitable country of Finland, we would like to extend to its people our cordial greetings and good wishes for well-being, prosperity and peace from the people of our country, from the Soviet leadership and from Yuriy Andropov personally.

COMPARISON OF KUZNETSOV DEPARTURE FOR FINLAND

Moscow IZVESTIYA on 25 November carries in its Morning Edition on page 4 a TASS report on the departure of a Soviet state delegation for Finalnd led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice-president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 24 November. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "Departure From Moscow," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 25 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 7, revealing the following additional names of members of the sendoff party: "B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials."

USSR, SWEDISH TRADE MINISTRIES ON ECONOMIC TIES

LD301743 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union is interested in widening trade and economic cooperation with Sweden, said Nikolay Patolichev, the USSR foreign trade minister. His article was published in the supplement to today's issue of the ECONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA weekly. The supplement carries stores and reports prepared by the journalists of the newspaper DAGENS INDUSTRI and the Soviet VNESHTORGREKLAMA organization and devoted to the development of ties between the two countries in the field of the economy and trade.

Nikolay Patolichev said that over the period from 1970 to 1982, Soviet-Swedish trade grew more than two hundred per cent to reach 770.3 million rubles in 1982. The minister noted that there are big reserves for widening Soviet-Swedish trade and economic cooperation.

Support for this view has been expressed in the pages of the supplement by Mats Hellstroem, Swedish foreign trade minister.

There are good potentialities for doubling the volume of Swedish-Soviet trade in the eighties, Hans Stahle, chairman of the Swedish committee for promoting Swedish-Soviet trade, said in an interview with the newspaper DAGENS INDUSTRI.

The supplement deals with the development of the Swedish economy, the work of ship-building yards and motorworks of Sweden, cooperation between the two countries in the timber industry.

PALESTINIAN UNITY BODY HOLDS CONFERENCE

PM301505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Solidarity Strengthens"]

[Text] The participants in the second all-Union report and election conference of the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine expressed immutable solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle to realize their legitimate national rights. The conference was held 24 November in Moscow.

The report noted the committee's multifaceted activity aimed at further strengthening friendly Soviet-Palestinian ties and consolidating peace in the Near East and throughout the world. It was noted that Soviet people are following with alarm the dangerous course of events in this region, which is the result of the adventurist policy of Washington and Tel Aviv. The speeches stressed that in order to reach a Near East settlement it is necessary to overcome the differences within the PLO by peaceful political means and to rally all the Arab peoples.

M. 'Abbas, head of the Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, society president, and member of the PLO Executive Committee, voiced profound gratitude to Soviet people for their constant support for the Palestinians' just struggle.

Yu.Ya. Barabash, USSR first deputy culture minister, was reelected chairman of the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine.

Committee activists were presented with diplomas and honorary badges of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries.

MOSCOW HOSTS SEMINAR ON NEAR EAST 'CONFLICT'

PM281410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Seminar Ends"]

[Text] On 24 November the seminar "For a Just Settlement of the Near East Conflict" ended in Moscow. It was attended by leaders and activists of societies for friendship with the Soviet Union from Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Jordan, Syria, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and also the PLO.

In lectures for the seminar participants the essence of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course and its invariable aspiration for a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the Near East crisis were expounded. It was emphasized that the main cause of the extreme exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon is the presence in that country of the Israeli occupation forces and the so-called "multinational force" contingent.

The guests of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries acquainted themselves with the sights of the capital and visited the V.I. Lenin Study and Apartment Museum in the Kremlin. They went on trips to Leningrad and Georgia.

U.S., ISRAEL FORM 'MILITARY-POLITICAL COMMITTEE'

LD301836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] The United States and Israel have agreed on new steps aimed at expanding their interference in the affairs of the countries of the Near East. As President Reagan reported in Washington at the end of talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shamir, a decision has been made on establishing a joint military-political committee. It will monitor the holding of joint maneuvers and ensure the storage of U.S. arms on Israeli territory. One of the committee's tasks is to turn Israeli ports into bases for U.S. warships. Our correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports from Cairo:

[Rassadin] Tel Aviv has perceived the growth of military cooperation between the United States and Israel with unconcealed satisfaction. Israeli radio reported that two U.S. military delegations will soon visit Israel. Another group of Pentagon specialists will be occupied with questions of providing assistance to Tel Aviv in creating new types of weapons, including the Lavi fighter bomber.

Arab political circles are stressing that the consolidation of the U.S.-Israeli military alliance is aimed at progressive Arab regimes, primarily against Syria. Arab concern is also aroused by the Pentagon decision to set up an advance headquarters for the more than 200,000-strong U.S. Rapid Deployment Force directly in the Near and Middle East. It will be deployed on a warship, being part of the U.S. naval armada in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

Thus the Pentagon has embarked on the implementation of practical measures whose aim is to carry out interventionist operations in the future in this extremely explosive region of the globe.

U.S., ISRAELI 'PLOT AGAINST ARABS' ESCALATES

LD302013 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] An event has taken place that finally brings sense to the minds of those people in the Arab world who cling to illusions about U.S. policy in the Middle East. The United States and Israel have concluded an official agreement to bring joint military pressure on the Arab countries in a manner broader than ever before.

Following his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shamir, Reagan announced that the new agreement provides for stationing U.S. weapons in Israel and placing all ports, airports, and bases in Israel under the full disposal of the Pentagon. The agreement also provides for the establishment of a military-political U.S.-Israeli committee to act as a unified command for the intervention forces.

Naturally, a great deal of what has been agreed upon officially now between the old strategic allies was inforced before under various pretexts and arguments. Israel's arbitrary actions in the Middle East relied fully on the United States, which guaranteed and bolstered it, as the entire world has witnessed in Lebanon. The United States even went as far as participating directly in the military operations.

However, what the two partners in crime have agreed upon undoubtedly marks a new stage in their joint plot against the Arabs and the peoples of Southwest Asia. For example, what does the stationing of U.S. weapons in Israel mean? Naturally, if conventional weapons were intended there would have been no need for an agreement on this because Israel abounds with U.S. weapons even without such an agreement. The U.S. supply of aircraft, guns, and ammunition to Israel has been organized for a long time. What is stockpiled in the Israeli arsenals is sufficient to equip the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces with no need for additional supplies.

Then what is intended is something else; what could it be? Reagan and Shamir themselves have answered this question when they affirmed during the talks the importance of the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This first-strike weapon will now be seen at the U.S. bridgehead in Israel, threatening the entire Middle and Near East.

Only those who can close their eyes to the hegemonic adventures and disregard the rights and lives of whole peoples can appease themselves with illusions believing that the Arabs can really have special relations with Washington that would protect them from nuclear intimidation and destruction at the first opportune moment.

The agreement just concluded between Reagan and Shamir points once more to the fact that U.S. policy in the Middle East and Israel's Zionist policy are one and the same thing. Now that a new stage of the U.S.-Israeli plot against the Arabs has unfolded in a manner more serious than ever before, Washington awaits the visit of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. At the same time, appeasement continues of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and some other Arab countries that Washington and Tel Aviv have apparently placed in the next stage for the settlement of accounts with the Arab world.

In this case, are not the Arab nationalists who never stop calling for genuine unity in the face of the common danger right? The Reagan's United States does not hold the key to peace in the Middle East. It is only seeking a key for imposing its absolute domination. It is prepared to sacrifice the lives of the millions of Arabs as the price for that key.

REAGAN READY FOR 'PREEMPTIVE STRIKE' IN LEBANON

LD302318 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Quoting a high-ranking administration official who declined to identify himself, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported from Washington that President Reagan is prepared to launch a preemptive strike in Lebanon to foil what it called any new terrorist raids. Our observer Pavel Kuznetsov makes this comment:

This threat was made at a time when U.S.-Israeli ties have been declared stronger than before as a result of the visit to Washington by Premier Shamir. The United States and Israel have concluded a wide-ranging agreement on political and military cooperation. Joint military exercises and the storing of U.S. military equipment in Israel are part of the accord. As a good-will gesture, President Reagan lifted a ban on the deliveries of cluster bombs to Israel. These bombs were extensively used during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year, causing thousands of casualties among civilians. The ASSOCIATED PRESS report about plans to launch a preemptive strike in Lebanon is rather indicative. These days, few believe in the so-called peacekeeping role of American troops in Lebanon. In a nation where there is no peace owing to U.S.-backed Israeli aggression (?and attempts to split it) [words indistinct].

According to President Reagan, naval bombardments and air raids (?are peacekeeping). Killing civilians is an act of self-defense. In fact, the American peacekeepers are fighting in Lebanon alongside the Israeli soldiers, irrespective of what they are called by the American President. And in any fighting, there are casualties. A preemptive strike in Lebanon which President Reagan is said to be contemplating can hardly be confined to a small area. According to Western reports, the group which claimed responsibility for an attack on the U.S. military headquarters has not been previously known and is small. The fact is that U.S. officials are now charging that Syria is behind each and every anti-American action.

Therefore, the President's threat to launch a preemptive strike is aimed at Syria. Similar threats have been made by Israel. Therefore, there is every reason to believe that following Yitzhaq Shamir's visit to Washington the United States and Israel have joint plans to start military operations against Syria and the Palestinians in Lebanon. There has been [words indistinct] warning about the grave consequences of American military involvement in Lebanon. If it took U.S. troops 4 days to finish off all armed opposition in Grenada, this does not mean that an (?invasion in) Lebanon will be that easy.

U.S. INTENDS 'PERMANENT PRESENCE' IN LEBANON

LD010032 Moscow TASS in English 0009 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Washington November 30 TASS -- The United States does not intend to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. This was confirmed today by Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House. In an interview with journalists he directly pointed out that the administration has no plans for an early withdrawal of Marines units which are part of the "Multinational Force" from Lebanon.

Washington's intention to ensure a U.S. permanent military presence in Lebanon has been also confirmed by a high-ranking representative of the Department of State. In answer to reporter's questions he emphasized the U.S. determination to remain in Lebanon. Moreover, he made it clear that the U.S. Marines, on the plea of self-defense, will continue to resort to punitive operations, of which civilian population of Lebanon become victims.

Observers view the pronouncements of the administration's spokesmen as a direct confirmation that during Israeli Prime Minister Shamir's talks in Washington an understanding was reached about a virtual division of Lebanon into zones of U.S. and Israeli occupation.

ISRAELI TROOPS ON 'RAMPAGE', ARREST LEBANESE

LD302343 Moscow TASS in English 2300 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 30 TASS -- The Israeli aggressors are on the rampage in southern parts of Lebanon. Massive arrests are being carried out in the towns of Sayda, Tyre and Hasbayya. The Israeli command has introduced special passes for the Lebanese whom it considers possible to permit passage across the "border" artificially established by the invaders along the Awali River. Electronic equipment is being set in place in order to prevent "undesirable elements" from penetrating the zone captured by Tel Aviv.

Despite terror and reprisals unleashed by the invaders, Lebanese patriots continue their armed struggle. In the southern approaches to Sayda, an Israeli armoured patrol exploded on a mine planted by the patriots. The operation resulted in the destruction of a tank with its crew.

In provoking a further deterioration of the situation in the Al-Biqa' Valley, the aggressor troops have staged war games here firing live ammunition. Armoured units and artillery took part in the games. Additional quantities of tanks and other military equipment have been moved into the valley.

Armed clashes between different communities have resulted in a tense situation in and around Beirut in the past two days. The international airport and some of the city's eastern parts came under fire. There are killed and wounded among the population.

SAO TOME PARTY DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN

PM301451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Evaluation"]

[Text] A delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe [MLSTP] headed by A. Graca do Espirito Santo, member of the MLSTP Central Committee Politburo and president of the National Popular Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, visited the USSR 16-27 November.

The Sao Tome guests had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, Propaganda Department, and International Department, and were received by A.P. Shitikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union. The delegation traveled to Uzbekistan, where it familiarized itself with the work experience of the republic and Andizhan Oblast party organisations.

ZIMBABWE GROUP VISITS USSR, MEETS YAZKULIYEV

PM301454 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests from Zimbabwe"]

[Text] A group of leading figures from Zimbabwe comprised of M. Nyamgumbo, a member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] and minister of mines; E. Nkala, member of the executive committee and general treasurer of the ZANU-PF and minister of national supply; and D. Mutasa, ZANU-PF deputy secretary and speaker of the republic's House of Assembly, visited the Soviet Union 16-28 November.

The Zimbabwean guests were received by B. Yazkuliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Meetings and talks were held at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the Donetsk Oblispolkom, and city, rayon, and primary party organizations in Donetsk Oblast.

KUNAYEV SATISFIED WITH GUINEA CONGRESS OUTCOME

AB241415 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The 12th Congress of the Guinean Democratic Party [PDG] ended on Monday with all participants expressing general satisfaction, including the people and the cadres of the party, as well as the many guests who expressed their feelings on the congress to Cheik Sylla before their departure. Today we invite you to listen to an interview with the leader of the CPSU delegation.

[Begin recording] [Sylla] Comrade Kunayev, you are the first secretary of the Communist Party of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. You led a CPSU delegation to the deliberations of the 12th PDG Congress. As you are about to leave Conakry for Moscow, what are your feelings?

[Kunayev, in Russian followed by French translation] Dear comrades, just as we, members of the CPSU delegation, are about to leave Guinea, a friendly country, we would first like to express our deep gratitude to Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and to the leadership of the PDG for the kindness and the hospitality accorded us.

We are going away with the best feelings on the outcome of the congress, on the meetings and the talks which we had with the representatives of your party. We attach a particularly important significance to our talks with President Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the PDG.

Our participation in the deliberations of the 12th PDG Congress enabled us once again to realize the firm determination of the Guinean people to achieve further progress on the path to the construction of a new society. The decisions made at the congress will mobilize the people of your country and the party in the efforts to reach new heights in the economic, social, and cultural fields. We wish the friendly people of Guinea happiness and wellbeing as well as great successes in the achievement of the tasks set by the 12th PDG Congress. Goodbye, and see you another time.

[Sylla] We thank you. [end recording]

MOSCOW CONGRATULATES MOROCCO ON ANNIVERSARY

LD180954 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The People of Morocco are marking 29 years since the return from exile of an outstanding fighter against French Colonial rule, King Mohamed V, and the proclamation of the country's independence. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Nikolay Andreyev writes in this connection:

Soviet-Moroccan cooperation, which was born in those years, has withstood the test of time. It serves the interests of the people of the two countries. The Soviet Union does not seek unilateral advantages or strongholds in Morocco or in any other country to impose its policy or spread its influence.

As for the imperialist countries, headed by the United States, their policy towards Morocco is entirely different. The American imperialists openly ignore the sovereign right of the Moroccan people to decide their own future and try to make use of Morocco in their adventurist policy. Washington seeks to do that in a more cunning manner than the French colonialists. Acting in accordance with its plans of establishing U.S. Hegemony in the Arab world, the United States is doing everything to impose shackling political and military obligations on Morocco.

The imperialists and their agents are also exerting a major effort to drive a wedge into Soviet-Moroccan friendship. Congratulating the friendly people of Morocco on the important date in their history, the Soviet people express confidence that relations between them will continue to develop in the interests of their nations and of peace and security throughout the world.

U.S. 'PREDATORY POLICIES' IN LATIN AMERICA HIT

LD010042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, 30 Nov (TASS) -- The United States intends to expand its interference in the affairs of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean Basin and further set up its support for the reactionary dictatorial regimes. The speech of K. Dam, deputy U.S. secretary of state, at the International Trade Center in New Orleans (Louisiana) testifies to this. The main instrument for achieving these aims, in his words, is the so-called "Caribbean initiative" of Reagan, which Dam spared no words in praising. As is known, the "initiative" drafted by the White House provides for the allocation of major appropriations in the form of military and economic aid primarily to those states with pro-American governments in power. Specifically they are El Salvador, Honduras, Haiti and Guatemala.

This peculiar 'Marshall Plan' for Central America and the Caribbean Basin, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out, is called on to conceal Washington's military-strategic aims.

The interest of the United States in this region is not fortuitous. Up to 50 percent of all United States' imports and exports, including three-quarters of oil supplies, are transported via the sea lanes passing through it. At the same time, the Central American and Caribbean states are important and profitable markets for the turnover of U.S. produce, with Washington exporting goods worth a total of 7,000 million dollars there.

The deputy secretary of state stressed that the funds allocated by the United States for the so-called "economic development" of countries with regimes sympathetic to Washington are aimed at establishing an economic atmosphere facilitating the expansion there of the positions of U.S. monopolies.

In Dam's words the volume of private capital investments of the United States in Central America alone last year amounted to about 1 billion dollars.

At the same time Dam had to admit that the countries of the region have, for a long time now, been in the grip of a profound economic crisis. Their foreign debts are growing, while prices on basic export goods are declining rapidly. Thus in the period 1977-1980 coffee prices declined by 26 percent. In the first 9 months of 1980 alone purchase prices paid for cotton went down by 20 percent.

Costa Rica, where the level of business activity declined by 9 percent last year alone, despite the growing "dollar injections" from Washington, is experiencing a particularly hard economic situation. The disintegration of El Salvador's economy continues. The level of unemployment in that country now reaches 40 percent. Dam attempted to place the responsibility for this upon "left-wing forces," which, it is alleged, facilitate the creation of an atmosphere of instability in the region. However, the real reason for the problems which Central American and Caribbean Basin countries are experiencing is to be looked for in the predatory policies pursued by the foreign monopolies, above all American, and also in the anti-people cause of pro-American dictatorships.

STATEMENT BY JAILED GRENADIAN PARTY LEADERS CITED

LD301626 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Georgetown November 30 TASS -- Members of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party, who were jailed by the Americans in Grenada, have demanded an immediate end to the occupation of Grenada, the granting of the right of legal protection for all political prisoners, and an end to tortures. As is pointed out in the statement, which they succeeded in sending to progressive Caribbean organisations, the former leaders of Grenada, who were put behind the bars by the occupiers, are tortured for extorting false evidence from them. These tortures are comparable in their brutality, the statement says, only with the atrocities of the Chilean fascists. Particularly cruel, the document says, are American and Barbados soldiers. After 14 hours of torture they succeeded in extorting false evidence from Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart Layne, former member of the Central Committee. Major Christopher Stroude, Grenada's former security chief, was also subjected to tortures.

The statement reports on the arrest of John Ventura, secretary general of the Grenada Trade Union Council, and C. Humphrey, president of the Union of Technical and Allied Workers, as well as other prominent figures of revolutionary Grenada. The interventionists arrested and put behind the bars also a large number of common citizens of Grenada, whose only "guilt" is that they protested against the American invasion, the statement says.

MORE ON GRISHIN MENTION OF ANDROPOV MEETING

PM301606 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "U.S. Imperialism Is Enemy of Peace, Progress, and Freedom. Integrated Political Day Held in Capital Yesterday"]

[Excerpt] On the integrated political day, whose subject was "U.S. Imperialism Is the Enemy of Peace, Progress, and Freedom," V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the Krasnyy Proletariy Plant.

V.V. Grishin announced that the day before he had talked with Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and that, in particular, he had told him about today's political day.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov asked him to convey ardent greetings to the workers and employees of the Krasnyy Proletariy Plant and wished them great successes in their work to fulfill the plans for 1983 and the entire 5-year plan.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's greetings and good wishes were met with tumultuous applause by the participants in the integrated political day.

The present U.S. Administration and its kindred conservative forces in other countries, V.V. Grishin said, are creating what is to a considerable extent a new situation. Faced with the steady strengthening of the world socialist system's economic might and international prestige, U.S. imperialism is attempting to switch the competition between the two socioeconomic systems onto military lines and to gain the opportunity to make direct use of military force for diktat, blackmail, and the imposition of its will. Having started an unprecedented buildup of military potential, Washington is at the same time blocking the process of arms limitation.

Under these conditions the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are retaining their self-control and composure and are unswervingly continuing the principled peace-loving policy elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums. The statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, his replies to PRAVDA's questions, and his reply to the appeal from the Third International Congress of "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" are documents of enormous political importance.

"The Soviet leadership," Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed, "is not faced with the question of which line to follow in international affairs in the present acute situation. Just as before, our course is aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, easing tension, curbing the arms race, and expanding and deepening cooperation between states."

The principled and peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, its considered nature, its firmness, and its consistency in the endeavor to deep the world from sliding into the abyss of nuclear war meet with a profound response within Soviet people's hearts.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell in detail on the antiwar movement which has engulfed various countries in the world and on the mass demonstrations by working people in the capital resolutely condemning the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy.

The recent act of glaring international banditry -- the U.S. aggression against tiny Grenada -- causes anger and indignation among the working people. Thousands of U.S. Marines are brutally dealing with the patriots -- this is the "game without rules" Washington is imposing on the world.

Imperialism and its NATO accomplices are stepping up anti-Soviet propaganda, using any excuse and any international political problem to attempt to inflict harm on our country and its allies. The main danger of the policy of "crusade" against communism which has been proclaimed by Washington consists not in the fact that it may weaken socialism -- such expectations are completely groundless -- but in the fact that, by destroying one after another the channels of East-West cooperation, undermining the mechanism of political contacts, and creating a situation of mistrust, suspicion, and open hostility, this policy is leading international life into the blind alley of insoluble contradictions, thus building up international tension and provoking crises fraught with the danger of world war.

At meetings and rallies Muscovites express their firm determination to strengthen the Soviet state's economic and defense might through their selfless labor and emphasize that under the present conditions conscientious and highly productive labor by everyone becomes especially significant. Now it is necessary to work well not only for the sake of wages and not only to improve one's own living conditions. Labor is the prime duty of every Soviet person, his duty before the motherland, the people, and present and future generations, because the might of the land of the soviets and the reliable defense of peace can be ensured only through productive and conscientious labor and excellent work by everyone in his sector, everyone at his post.

The implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums is considered by the capital's communists and all its working people to be their main task. The Muscovites worthily celebrated Great October's 66th anniversary. This year's 10-month plan has been successfully fulfilled. Some 320,000 Muscovites fulfilled their personal targets for the year by 7 November. Many frontrankers have reported their fulfillment of the plans for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. The collectives of most of the city's enterprises have adopted additional and higher socialist pledges.

At the same time the current international situation requires the further comprehensive strengthening of party, state, plan, and production discipline and the ensuring of high standards of organization and order. Only thus will we be able to achieve faster rates of labor productivity growth and improved quality indicators and efficiency in production, and thus also the intensification of measures to counteract U.S. imperialism.

The importance of Soviet people's class tempering and of strengthening our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity is increasing considerably. Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must make use of all means of agitation and propaganda work to expose actively and in a well-argued fashion the reactionary and antipeople nature of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and to nurture class hatred for it in all Soviet people.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH HEALTH OFFICIALS

PM301425 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 20 November 1983 front pages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Conversation at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee" which states that "on 17 November E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, received S.P. Burenkov, USSR health minister, and academician N.N. Blokhin, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

They have come to Georgia to take part in the work of a meeting of the party and economic aktiv of the Georgian SSR and a ceremonial session of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Presidium, and the Georgian Academy of Sciences Presidium, together with the Presidiums of the USSR, the RSFSR, and the Georgian Health Ministries' Scientific-Medical Councils, to mark the bicentenary of the Georgiyevsk Treaty." It also states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze voiced great gratitude to S.P. Burenkov and N.N. Blokhin for their help to the republic in further improving the quality of the population's medical services, developing medical science, and training scientific and medical cadres and doctors."

The same paper also frontpages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "In Cooperation With the Country's Doctors," which states that "on 18 November a ceremonial session of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Presidium and the Georgian Academy of Sciences Presidium, together with the Presidiums of the USSR, RSFSR, and Georgian Health Ministries' Scientific-Medical Councils, was held in the conference hall of the Georgian Supreme Soviet to mark the bicentenary of the friendly Georgiyevsk Treaty between Russia and Georgia" and that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze was in the Presidium."

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS FARMING, RIVER FLEET MEETING

PM301313 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The elaboration and introduction, in cooperation with specialists from agricultural organs, of scientifically substantiated zonal systems of land cultivation, specialized crop rotations, and other measures to raise soil fertility have been defined as one of the most important tasks facing the scientific institutions of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] All-Russian Department. Work in this direction is already beginning to yield fruit by helping to increase crop yields, raise total harvests of grain, potatoes, and other crops, and consolidate the feed base of social livestock raising.

Nevertheless, a critical evaluation of the practical results so far makes it possible to speak only of the beginning of a great and exceptionally important job. This was the conclusion drawn at the latest session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium, which analyzed the section's activity in stepping up the role of science in the elaboration and practical introduction of scientifically substantiated land cultivation systems, increased soil fertility, and raising the output of crops in light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions. Attention was drawn to the fact that the introduction of land cultivation systems is proceeding unsatisfactorily in a large number of RSFSR rayons, including rayons in Kursk, Kaliningrad, and Rostov Oblasts and the Chechen-Ingush and Kalmyk ASSR's. Serious criticism was leveled at the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, whose activity must take place under conditions of full and constant contact with scientific institutions.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers approved a program of specific measures to eradicate the existing shortcomings in the work of the Presidium of the VASKHNIL All-Russian Department and its scientific institutions.

The session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium subjected to comprehensive examination the work done by the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet to organize passenger transportation along the RSFSR's navigable internal waterways and ensure accident-free navigation by the passenger fleet. Recognizing that the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet is insufficiently active in the prevention of accidents involving passenger and cargo vessels, the RSFSR Council of Ministers has requested the ministry to take effective measures to raise the standard of training of cadres of passenger fleet navigational personnel, strengthen labor and production discipline, and improve passenger services.

Bearing in mind the special importance of this question, it was proposed that a republic conference be held in Gorkiy in December to discuss the results of navigation in 1983 and the tasks facing the river transport workers. Attention was drawn to the need to improve the ministry's work style with a view to the practical solution of the entire range of problems concerning the improvement of the organization of passenger transportation, the development of ports, and the improvement of standards of service.

The session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium also examined a number of other questions.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

MARTITIME MINISTER GUZHENKO ON TRANSPORTATION

OW250431 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 22 November in the weekly "Science and Life" program carries the latest installment of the "Transport: Problems, Solutions, Implementation" series, which is devoted to transportation problems in the Maritime Fleet.

Opening the program, its author, journalist Igor Nikolayevich Zhukov, says: "Today, dear comrades, we are beginning this installment of the series devoted to transportation problems with a talk by Timofey Borisovich Guzhenko, member of our party's Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, Hero of Socialist Labor, and USSR minister of the maritime fleet." Guzhenko is shown sitting in his office opposite Zhukov. He says: "Before answering your questions, Igor Nikolayevich, I would like to cite a rather simple example of how important contemporary achievements of science are for navigation. Let us begin with the fact that, every day when I arrive at work, I am primarily interested in the summary of operations, which reports on the state of the hydrometerological and ice conditions in our basin and the world's oceans." Guzhenko is shown moving to a large wall map of the world bearing small, variegated ship models. Guzhenko continues:

"We are working on questions of completing navigation in the eastern sector of the Arctic, where, in contrast to previous years, this year it is extraordinarily complicated. A difficult ice situation, such as this, has not been seen for 40 years. Today, science, which gives us information on the condition of the ice and weather and which puts this operational summary not only on my desk, but on the captain's bridge of every vessel as well, via the phototelegraph -- the ice situation -- gives us the opportunity to fulfill successfully, in a more efficient time frame and with less loss, this difficult, but extremely important, task of ensuring the complete and scheduled delivery of foodstuffs and other supplies to these regions of Siberia, the Far East and the Far North, which are so important to the country's economy.

"Now, to get this brief operational summary, it has to be gathered by satellite, icebreakers, and other ocean-going vessels, which collect weather information, and by a large army of scientists, who process this information and provide it to us for its practical implementation. And, in this regard, the efficiency of the combination of production with the foremost achievements of science, and the most modern and newest equipment, including technology, provides us with the opportunity to steadily develop navigation, particularly in the far north, and fulfill the 26th party congress decisions on extending the navigation season and turning the Northern Sea Route into a year-long navigable waterway along the entire length of our national transportation route."

Video cuts to a feature showing the passage of the icebreaker "Arktika" to the North Pole in August 1977, with aerial shots of the ship, the crew at work, including the captain, Yu.S. Kuchiyev, and the ceremony held on arrival of the ship at the North Pole. The significance of this feat is discussed by Zhukov as video shows the icebreakers "Lenin" and "Sibir." Cargo transshipment operations are shown at Pevek port, with large cranes lifting containers from ships and ore being loaded in their place.

Guzhenko reappears on the screen and continues: "A year has passed since the decisions of the November 1982 Central Committee Plenum, which paid much attention to the work of transportation and to shortcomings in this sphere. During this year, we can note many positive things carried by all transport workers. It is also gratifying that this year railwaymen are working considerably better than last year and are coping with their plans. Our branch, too, is steadily fulfilling all plans for every month, both in domestic and foreign transportation, and recently we even asked the government to add some 40 million [rubles] profit and several other elements of the plan in order to better fulfill the third year of the 5-year plan period and to begin the fourth year with good results.

"Particularly since the June plenum this year, questions of combining scientific and technical progress with improvement in the planning and management system of the transportation process are, from day to day and from month to month, yielding positive results. Now, in connection with this, I would like to emphasize also that, in my opinion, a very positive role is being played by your programs, which focus attention not only on we transportation workers, but on all working people employed in the sphere of material production; on the sphere of exploitation of transportation means, care for these means, intensification of loading and unloading work, and on introduction of leading technologies, which were introduced at a slower rate previously -- there was a lot of vacillation about their introduction. Therefore, on the whole, both an improvement in discipline and an emphasis on science and technology -- on leading technology -- are beginning to play a positive role."

Zhukov then asks Guzhenko to discuss problems in the field of transportation posed by the country's development, and how they are linked with the "development of our country's economic potential?" In reply, Guzhenko says: "Well, in maritime transportation in particular, along with the fact, as you fairly noted, that we are coping with transportation in those areas where maritime transportation plays an essential role as an element of the country's transportation system, we are also thinking about its prospects for development, particularly of our material and technical base, with an accumulation of scientific and technical achievements in science and technology, both domestic and foreign.

"In this regard, we are carrying out extensive scientific research, work both in our branch and with our cooperating branches, ship and machine builders, metallurgists, chemical industry workers, and other branches of the national economy. After all, to build a vessel involves the entire country, working class and scientific and production intellect, insofar as a vessel is a most complex engineering structure. Today, in order to solve the problem of stable and efficient provision of transportation, particularly in the far north and Far East regions, demands powerful and superpowerful technical means."

Guzhenko goes on to recall a previous program in the series devoted to haulage of oversized cargoes, and notes that currently "on the one hand we are carrying out the creation of new transportation means with the best technical and economic paramaters, while on the other we are creating technical transportation systems which will permit the delivery of cargoes from door to door and from manufacturer to customer with the least delay "

As video shows port operations, Zhukov discusses the problem of speeding up cargo-handling operations to increase the haulage-availability time. Container systems, roll-on roll-off ships, train ferries, and lighter carriers are shown and discussed.

Guzhenko continues: "Now, along with this scientific and technical progress in the sphere of fleet construction, we are also paying great attention to the shore base, particularly the port, as an element without which the fleet cannot operate. Here too, the most progressive decisions are being employed in the construction of moorings, as well as in questions of equipment and machinery. It should be noted, by way of comparison, that we -- I recently analyzed the beginning of the past 5-year plan period and these 2 and 1/2 to 3 years -- during this time in the sphere of cargo handling -- this is the most difficult sphere of activity since there is a lot of manual labor -- we have managed to increase the productivity of technological lines on the basis of new equipment 1.5 times and to decrease the labor intensiveness at ports in general more than 17 percent."

Addressing Guzhenko in his capacity as chairman of the ministry's Scientific and Technical Council, Zhukov recalls that, before the program, Guzhenko had stated that questions of implementing and constructing new equipment are very important, but do not reflect all the tasks of scientific and technical progress, and asks Guzhenko to elaborate on his statement, as it is closely linked with forming and implementing the maritime fleet's scientific and technical policy.

Guzhenko replies: "Of course it is important, together with creating technical means and policy in this area, to have a technical policy for its utilization. Here we enter the area of control on the basis of scientific and technical progress. In this regard, in the last decade -- and even a little longer -- we have done very major scientific research and practical work in shaping our entire transportation process and our entire life on the basis of economic-mathematical methods and computer technology, and developing the progressive norms of its utilization. This enabled us to be aware of the situation of the fleet and at ports hour by hour and minute by minute. Even in my office, I can check, through a display, any summary or information on what is happening, where, on what vessel and at what wharf. This is one thing.

"Second, in the operational planning of the work of our fleet and coastal and foreign lines, we are today able -- using economic mathematical methods and computers -- to program our work for 3 months in advance. And not only to program and know where a vessel will be and what it will be doing, but we are able, as Lenin said, with a merchant's scrupulousness and certainty, to calculate, to the kopek, cent, and dollar, expenditure and revenue for each vessel. Every day I can determine how planning matters are going for each individual vessel, each steamship company, and for the ministry as a whole.

"Of course, this is also very major work and we can receive, and are ready to receive, major results from scientific and technical progress in this area."

A video report follows, illustrating the work of the Soviet maritime fleet and showing automated control systems and computers at various Soviet ports.

Guzhenko continues: "The question of personnel training and the education of personnel, together, of course, with the question of technical means, is very important here. On the one hand, there is their professional training, and on the other, I would say is their disciplinary, moral, and ethical training, so to speak, in order that a person be absorbed in, and devoted to, his work and all associated regulations.

After all, our life is governed by regulations. We have a code of Merchant Marine Navigation and regulation of service on vessels, and also the sea does not tolerate slackness. It always inflicts punishment if one gets too informal with it. It does not permit this.

"Therefore, this is an area of activity where we make the main thrust, and this question must be studied every day and on a long-term basis. In this sense, capital investment in increasing qualifications of personnel, their education, and raising their knowledge to a level of modern understanding in the control systems area is sometimes repaid with greater results by building a new wharf, new vessel, or some other structure.

In reply to Zhukov's statement that such an approach facilitates better coordination between various transport means to solve single problems, Guzhenko says: "Yes, this is a question of an economic-mathematical model. One of the achievements of our Leningrad center, and now all transportation centers, is that we were to extend this control 1 system, not only to our ports and steamship companies, but also, together with our friends in transportation -- railwaymen, rivermen, and motor vehicle drivers -- to transportation centers, so that there would be no weak points at junctions, so that they would not let each other down, and so that there would be timely and complete information. In this sense, we have the opportunity to accelerate the country's unified transportation system, as is written in 26th CPSU Congress directives, and solve the tasks defined by the congress -- most fully and quickly satisfying national economic requirement in freight transportation."

In conclusion, Zhukov says that the nex program will deal with creating modern coastal facilities for the maritime fleet.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY APPARATUS CRITICIZED

PM301143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov First Edition p 2

[M. Poltoranin article: "If You Work at the Ministry: Party Life -- Reports and Elections"]

[Text] I had been at this ministry before the report and election meeting. I remember that, for some reason, the first time I was struck by the cloackroom -- an endless row of pegs, almost 1,500 of them. I stood there and marveled: What a lot of people there must be in this building!

However, the USSR Construction Ministry's apparatus also has a lot of work. Subunits of the sector work in many oblasts. Plans are growing all the time. For instance, this year the ministry is tasked with carrying out work worth R5.5 billion and commissioning 563 installations.

Recalling these targets in the accountability report, party committee Secretary P. Taskin admitted to the meeting that the targets are not being met -- as was the case last year and the year before. Then, only 920 out of 1,204 installations were commissioned. This year the number is only 148. Construction of light and chemical industry capacities is still lagging.

Admittedly some changes have been noted in the sector recently. For instance, the rate of production growth has increased and the standard of work improved. Changes among the construction workers of the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone are particularly noticeable. Whereas previously they did not even think about good indicators here, now the targets are being exceeded month after month.

And the ministry's party committee helped the unsuccessful workers to rid themselves of their inferiority complex.

The committee organized contacts with local party organizations, and chronic ailments were cured through common efforts. In particular the construction industry's base has strengthened and the cadre force in the trusts has improved.

In a word, the party committee is happy about the Nonchernozem rural construction sites. Probably, the lag in the sector would not be so significant now if it had showed initiative in other sectors of work too. But, unfortunately, the action taken concerning rural construction was one of the commitee's rare initiatives.

Nobody, of course, formulates the issue in terms as primitive as: The ministry's apparatus is only as good as the sector's indicators. The subdivisions' work results depend on many factors. And yet you can hardly overestimate the role of the specialists from the ministry's apparatus and their influence on the fate of construction projects. These people determine technical policy and coordinate the organization's activities. They dispose of resources and maintain contacts with client. A single blunder or incorrect decision by a ministry specialist is all that is needed to unsettle whole collectives in the localities. And the hallmark of the apparatus -- efficiency and accurate calculation or bureaucratic carelessness -- is extremely important.

Of course, it is not only large-scale measures like the initiative in the Noncheronzem Zone that are needed. Painstaking and imperceptible work results in great benefit. Especially if it not just an occasional matter but part of a person's education. The party committee has much work in this sphere: increasing the responsibility of the apparatus' communists for the entrusted sectors, inculcating a sense of duty, and improving creative activeness and mutual exactingness. But again everything is aimed at making the apparatus capable and an active influence on the state of affairs in the sector.

There is nothing to be gained from belittling the services of the Construction Ministry's party committee in resolving these questions. The significant contribution of specialists to the ministry's affairs was justly noted from the platform. The successes of technical progress were also noted. But, glancing at the hall, which was filled with the creators of this progress, I remembered a figure with which the meeting's attention was not favored. A figure, which maybe, as they say, does not cost the apparatus' employees anything, but is nevertheless typical. And this is the figure: Around 60 percent of workers in the sector today are engaged in manual labor.

Even if the sector staff did not have numerous technical services designed to improve the efficiency of construction and if there were no scientific research centers and powerful experimental bases, this indicator would weigh heavily on the consciousness of engineering workers. There is everything in the Construction Ministry, and yet... Whereas in 1976 the sector had 523,000 workers, 6 years later there were 593,000 of them. It has been necessary to "pluck" them from other sectors of the economy, which, as is known, do not suffer from an excess of manpower resources either. So it is too early to reach for the sickles to gather a harvest of creative questing.

Has the party committee taken some measures to increases the responsibility of CPSU members? Yes, it has. There have been party meetings where the topic was discipline. Reports by communists have been heard at party committee sessions. In the quantiative sense all is well here. But sometimes the measures have not been effective enough.

I will take as an example two reports delivered recently at party committee sessions, one by Yu. Losev, a deputy minister, and one by N. Chuvarin, chief of a main sector administration. The former does the rounds of the construction sites of the RSFSR's western oblasts. The party committee members noted that he travels there frequently.

However, the result of these trips is not very great: Things are not improving there. So what conclusion did the party committee draw? It was frankly expected: "To approve the activity of Deputy Minister Comrade Losev."

The situation with respect to Chuvarin was just as bad. Because of incomplete supplies of resources through the fault of his administration, the construction of chemical installations was disrupted. And this was not the first year. Here a main administration chief might expect the strictist punishment. But the excessive civility of the party committee could be seen perfectly in this case too. The decision read: "The attention of communist Chuvarin is to be drawn to the insufficient attention devoted to questions of control."

This "game of give-away" only encourages those who deliver reports to be inactive. The party committee's lenience in discussing somebody's lack of persistence and initiative has a pernicious effect on the whole collective. The level of exactingness is reduced and people's sense of duty becomes dulled.

And this is the result. In the Construction Ministry apparatus, instead of organizing the successful fulfillment of targets, it is customary for the guardians of the sector to carry on month-long wrangles with Gosplan, trying to prove the unrealistic nature of the outlined targets. Then construction workers at the local level make up for lost time by working all-out. Here, decisions are allowed to be made haphazardly, as was done, for instance, by Glavstroykonstruktsiya [main administration for production of construction parts and assemblies] Chief Yu. Mukhin. He placed orders for the production of ferroconcrete pipes for plastics and nitrogenous fertilizer plants in Vladimir, but these kind of products are not manufactured there. And this was cleared up by Mukhin only later, when the construction workers had lost 3 months in fruitless waiting.

Unproductive losses are increasing in the sector as a result of such "holes" in the system. Today these losses amount to R109 million. Unskillful organization of matters, given the current shortage of building materials, also leads to many enterprises working at half strength. For instance, in housing construction combines around 10,000 workers do not always have enough work to do because of underuse of the combine's capacities.

In order to make performance indicators look better, certain leaders resort to distortions in reporting to the state. In the last 2 years inspections have revealed overstatements totaling R6 million in the sector. It is typical that the ministry's auditing apparatus is the least involved in exposing deceptions. Probably, the party committee's indifference affects its work too -- the quality of checks has deteriorated and the number has decreased.

Yet there have been demands from the minister to improve departmental monitoring. There have been orders to improve production efficiency and observe the deadlines for commissioning installations...I will not ask why they were not fulfilled. Even without asking, it is clear what we are talking about -- about performance discipline.

The keynote speaker ranked the great deal of work in strengthening order in the apparatus among the achievements of the party organization. For a few months, on the party committee's initiative, public representatives monitored every employee's timekeeping in arriving for and leaving work. The meeting was told triumphantly that the action was crowned with complete success: During September-October nobody was late.

There is no doubt that working time must be monitored. But is this not tantamount to shooting at sparrows with a party committee cannon, so to speak? Discipline, especially in terms of performance, does not just mean working "between clocking in and clocking out."

It is a measure of a person's devotion to his job and his degree of responsibility for what has been entrusted to him. Such discipline is not increased by a few spot-checks. Strict exactingness and daily monitoring of the work entrusted to people is needed.

But it is precisely here that the positions of the ministry party organization are weakest. For this reason, the sector's headquarters staff are sometimes forced to issue 8 or 10 orders on the same question. And still they do not fully solve the problems -- indicator after indicator is falling. Only the flow of incoming and outgoing papers is increasing rapidly. And this is also a real sign that all is not well in performance discipline.

It must be said that the sector leaders themselves hardly grieve over their failures. There are, they say, departments which are much lower down the list in terms of successes. At a party meeting, when somebody raised the question of restructuring work style, Minister G. Karavayev said categorically:

"We have created a commission for improving the management apparatus. But this does not affect the central apparatus. We believe that management and organization in the central apparatus are normal and that there is nothing for us to improve there."

He said this at a time when construction sites were already in a ferment through lack of liaison in supplying compete sets of resources. Despite the fact that the supply and batching apparatus increased by 4,500 people in comparison with 1975, it proved incapable of ensuring a normal working rhythm at construction sites. And after some time the minister was forced to provide himself with a permanently operating group of specialists. This group travels round the construction sites and gets things moving....

There is still a need to improve the apparatus, and not only by creating "emergency" teams of this type. Way back V.I. Lenin said, as though foreseeing the growing complexities of our economic relations: "An efficient economist... will sit down to study facts, figures, and data, analyze our own practical experience, and say: There's an error there, it must be rectified like this. An efficient administrator, on the basis of similar study, will propose or himself effect the redeployment of personnel, changes in accounting, restructuring of the apparatus, and so forth."

You do not always see this readiness to resolve questions deeply as soon as they appear in the actions of the communists in the sector's headquarters. Complaints about exactly the same urgent problems turn up from one meeting to the next (you just have to reread the minutes over many years). And these are followed by promises to rectify the situation. As if people make speeches to say something and then immediately forget about it until the next discussion. People repent without mending their ways, as they say. And the well known themes have been heard again from the platform of the report and election meeting.

You cannot progress under the force of inertia. Construction workers have a right to expect leadership by the ministry's apparatus to be equal to contemporary tasks.

ELECTION MEETING EXPOSES CITY OFFICIALS' ABUSES

PM281547 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 November 1983 First Edition carries on page 2 under the rubric "Reports and Elections" an 1,800-word report by its own correspondent V. Udachin datelined Krasnodar Kray and titled "Toward Good Changes, Hard Lessons."

Udachin's report is devoted to the report and election conference of the Gelendzhik city party organization which, he says, "was awaited with special interest not only by its 504 delegates but also by every one of Gelendzhik's citizens." Quoting from the accountability report by gorkom First Secretary N.F. Khvorostyanskiy, Udachin writes that "many of the communist leaders, in breach of the Leninist norms of party life, misued the people's trust to the detriment of the cause, displayed personal immodesty, and a few of them took the path of defrauding the state by misrepresentation, bribery, and embezzlement of socialist property." All this, according to Khvorostyanskiy's report, had an effect on the city party organization, but the many efforts made in the past have improved the situation.

According to Udachin, the first secretary's report set the tone for delegate speeches, many of which criticized the past situation and its adverse effects. The conference's answer to the question why this occurred, the author writes, was that "the core of party leadership -- the selection and placement of cadres and monitoring of execution -- was undermined. Nepotism, protectionism, and promotion to leadership positions through family ties or friendship flourished in the gorkom and gorispolkom." Udachin says that 55 members have been recently expelled from the party, but that the delegates were still concerned because some former officials stood in the dock while still party members and were expelled only after their convictions.

The author concludes his report by summing up the delegate speeches on measures that still must be taken to bring the situation back to normal.

POLITBURO THANKS ARKHANGELSK OBKOM RETIREE

PM231330 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 November 1983 First Edition carries on page 2 a TASS report entitled "Arkhangelsk CPSU Obkom Plenum" datelined Arkhangelsk, 21 November, which reads in full:

"An Arkhangelsk party obkom plenum was held today which examined an organizational question. The plenum released V.V. Popov from his duties as first secretary of the CPSU obkom in connection with his retirement.

"P.M. Telepnev, who has been working as a CPSU Central Committee inspector, was elected first secretary of the Arkhangelsk party obkom.

"Ye.Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, took part in the plenum's work."

On the same page an unattributed report entitled "Gratitude for Conscientious Labor" reads in full:

"The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has expressed gratitutde to CPSU Central Committee member Boris Veniaminovich Popov for his conscientious labor for the good of the party and the people."

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES PRIZEWINNING PLAY ABOUT LENIN

PM212115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 3

[N. Ismailova article under the rubric "This Year's Prizewinners": "Believing and Conquering!"]

[Excerpt] A USSR State Prize has been awarded to playwright Mikhail Shatrov, producer Oleg Yefremov, and actor Aleksandr Kalyagin for the play "Thus We Shall Win!" at Moscow's M. Gorkiy Academic Arts Theater.

The play is in its third theater season. But even today when the lights come on on the building of Moscow's Academic Arts Theater on Tverskiy Avenue and the playbill displays the words "Thus We Shall Win!," the spectators enter the auditorium with great excitement. The papers described the premiere as a great event in our life, and it was not a first-night exaggeration.

The theater has brought together on a single stage the political heights and psychological troughs, the nerve centers of history. It is necessary to look danger in the face, not to close one's eyes to it, and not to embellish historical truth, because lessons can be learned only from the truth. Everything in the play is documentary: The account of the peace of Brest as well as the discussion about trade unions, and the passions of the national chauvinists, everything is authentic -- the events, the facts, and the words.

The author, Mikhail Shatrov, has carefully studied every hour of the great biography; he has devoted many years of his life to this study; he has written documentary plays about Lenin -- "July 6th," "The Bolsheviks," "Dark Blue Horses on Red Grass" -- and when he came to write his new work it was as an artist capable of seeing the moral, human, and historical aspects united in the man's destiny.

Oleg Yefremov has produced a play conceived as a protest against philistine thinking. Immersing us in the moral and psychological atmosphere of the twenties -- and it is precisely the frank moral and psychological atmosphere of the play that wins our admiration -- the producer makes us grasp the danger inherent in sluggishness, a routine-way of thinking, and the urge to remain static. On the stage we see a great man who has understood that the victorious revolutionary uprising is only the beginning, which must lead on to a real result -- the molding of a new consciousness and the building of a new society. But how much will have to be done to achieve this, how unbearably difficult it is to win!

"How strikingly we combine the traits of desperate courage with timid thinking where the smallest changes are concerned," Lenin says during a moment of meditation. "How can one fail to see life behind the screen of quotations?" -- he exclaims in the heat of a polemic.

Only a truly enlightened man understands that the Soviet democracy's stability is based on its ability to take a long-term view and move ahead, its ability to advance.

To stage this kind of play is possible only if you believe that the problems with which the authors are concerned are living problems which truly interest and perturb millions of people, problems which form the focus of contemporary people's spiritual life.

At one time the poet said: "Lenin helps me to purify myself"; decades later the poet said: "We enter the mausoleum as if it were an X-ray room, and Lenin sees through us like an X-ray machine." And now the poet of the theater helps us to hear Lenin. For Yefremov's stage production is a vivid poetic statement about the leader. Lenin, in his study, remains permanently on the stage where the action is taking place. He comments on it by his words or by his silent presence, and at times he even exclaims: "That's unheard of!" but his voice -- clearly audible in the back row of the amphitheater -- is not heard by the protagonists on the proscenium... An enormous number of impressions are created and the audience's perceptual capacity is greatly increased. It is a powerful production. It combines clear thinking, honesty, and talent.

LATE REPORT: SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 28 DEC

LD011318 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decided to convene the ninth session of the tenth USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow on December 28.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

PM301410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Agro-Industrial Complex Questions has discussed proposals from the USSR Minister of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in raising the efficiency of reclaimed land and increasing the yield of agricultural crops from such land in 1984 in light of the tasks set by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for ensuring a rapid and high return from irrigated and drained land.

The commissions on agro-industrial complex questions of union republic Council of Ministers Presidiums, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and union republic (ASSR), kray, oblast, and rayon agro-industrial associations have been instructed to carry out work to bring all previously unused irrigated and drained land into agricultural use, to define the structure of sown areas on every farm, to take measures to supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with high-quality seeds, to complete the repair of irrigation and sprinkler equwpment as quickly as possible, and to allocate to farms possessing reclaimed land the requisite amount of mineral fertilizers, pesticides, and other material resources. Targets were laid down for the programmed cultivation of grain and feed crops for 1984.

Tasks were set for the broad-scale introduction of the team contract and progressive forms of labor remuneration for work to produce agricultural output on reclaimed land and for staffing farms with skilled cadres of operators and machine operators for sprinkler machines and pumping stations.

Participating in the work of the commission, which was chaired by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Gosplan, and the USSR Gossnab, chairmen of the commissions on agro-industrial complex questions of the union republic Council of Ministers Presidiums, chairmen of a number of oblast, kray, and republic (ASSR) agro-industrial association councils, leaders of interested ministries and departments, and scientists.

The commission session was addressed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

VASKHNIL SESSION VIEWS AGRONOMISTS' TASKS

PM301321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Along the Path of Intensification"]

[Text] The tasks of agronomists in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech there were discussed at a session of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] held in Moscow 29 November. A report was delivered by VASKHNIL Vice President A.A. Nikonov.

Participating in the work of the VASKHNIL session were Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; N. Ye. Kruchina, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department; V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; and senior officials of ministries and departments.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES SEED-GROWING SITUATION

PM301610 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 2

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Range of Winter Concerns"]

[Excerpt] There are several oblasts and rayons in each of our country's zones, where seed growing is quite well organized. For example, in the Baltic republics, in Kiev, Cherkassy, Chernigov, Omsk, Belgorod, Volgograd, Kustanay, and Kokchetav Oblasts, in the Bashkir ASSR, and Stavropol Kray.

This summer the CPSU Central Committee examined a report on the work of the Saratov CPSU Obkom and adopted a corresponding resolution.

In particular, it noted shortcomings in seed growing, primarily of strong and durum wheat. This oblast, which was for a long time a very important supplier of these seeds, lost ground abruptly. Of course, it is too early to say that the situation has noticeable improved. Things do not move so rapidly. However, the task has been set -- to increase the sowing area of the especially valuable wheat to 490-500,000 hectares in 1984-1985 and to begin to restore the good name of Saratov grain.

It is a worthwhile task. And, as the Saratov Oblast farmers themselves say, the first step toward resolving it must already have been taken next year. And that means preparing the seeds for the spring sowing very carefully. Judging by reports of the Central Statistical Administration, the work is proceeding quite well. Of the 673 farms where tests were conducted, 512 had no substandard seeds. On 128 farms the percentage of substandard sowing stock was no more than 25 percent. These kolkhozes and sovkhozes can, in the immediate future, bring the seeds up to a high standard of readiness. Some 86 percent of the seeds on the oblast's farms are first-and second-class seeds, which is also a good indicator.

In general it must be noted that in the Volga Region, where there are great reserves for increasing yields of strong and durum wheats, things are now in good shape with grain and pulse crop seeds. Volgograd Oblast farmers are working particularly well. Of the 433 farms investigated here the sowing stock is in wound condition on 428 of them. And 90 percent are first- and second-class seeds, which is the third best indicator in the RSFSR (only Voronezh and Lipetsk Oblasts are higher with 93 percent). Some 60 percent of the seeds are first-class, which is also the third best result (69 percent in Voronezh Oblast and 62 percent in the Tatar ASSR). In the Volga Region as a whole 83 percent of the seed is first- or second-class and 48 percent is first-class. Only in the Central Chernozem Region are the indicators better, with 88 and 51 percent respectively. Incidentally, it is high time that leaders of agro-industrial associations, scientists, and specialists in the Central Chernozem Region remember that at one time their region was also a supplier of choice wheat.

Sessions of the tallying [balansovyye] commissions are currently underway in the USSR Sortsemprom [varietal seed-raising production association]. With the participation of representatives of the Union Ministry of Procurements the state of the seed stocks of every union republic is being checked at high level.

Here special attention is being paid to the possibility of increasing the production of strong and durum wheat, of which, unfortunately, much less than necessary was purchased this year. Demands regarding the quality of other crops are also higher this year. The commissions' sessions are also checking on how scientific institutions are distributing seeds of early filial generations [vyssh] and new strains. It is being determined who needs what kind of help and how.

There are regions in the country where the seed situation is not entirely favorable. For example, West Siberia. On the whole, the region's farms are provided with grain crop sowing stock. There is not quite enough wheat. This is on the whole, but Omsk and especially Tomsk Oblasts are in a difficult position. The latter only has 89 percent of the wheat seed it needs. On the farms in the region checked by the Central Statistical Administration, where the plan for laying in seed stocks has not been fulfilled, they are short by 98,700 metric tons. There is a lot of substandard seed stock. In additon to the two aforementioned oblasts, we must mention Tyumen, Novosibirsk, and Kemerovo Oblasts too.

This situation has come about largely for objective reasons. In the same Omsk Oblast, as noted at the beginning of the review, seed growing is well organized. In previous years too this has been noted more than once and quite rightly. This year the harvesting was done in very difficult conditions, in pouring rain and cold. No wonder that some farms did not manage to fully provide themselves with good seeds. But that is in the past. Now, the chief thing is to do everything necessary to improve the quality of seed stock and carry out exchanges. Incidentally, the Sortsemprom and the Procurements Ministry are planning them. The one thing is not to delay.

Talking of other republics, Ministry of Agriculture specialists draw attention to the smooth and well organized work in virtually all oblasts of the Ukraine and the virgin-land oblasts of Kazakhstan. The Ukraine must be mentioned for its good distribution of elite-and first-filial-generation seeds of all grain crops. The republic is also procuring sees for state resources in an organized fashion.

In their letters to IZVESTIYA many readers ask: Is there adequate buckwheat and millet seed? For this year their yield was low. In the Sortsemprom I was told: "There is enough. If need be, we will draw on state resources." Other crop areas will also be provided with seeds wherever there is insufficient seed stock. But in the meantime it is important to very carefully bring up to a high standard the truly enormous seed stock which is to be found on the farms.

BURYAT ASSR GRAIN, POTATO PLEDGES FULFILLED

PM250855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Granaries Are Filling. Announcement by the USSR Central Statistical Administration"]

[Text] Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums, the Buryat ASSR agricultural workers have fulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for the sale of grain and potatoes to the state.

The procurement centers and processing enterprises have received from the autonomous republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes 102,000 metric tons of grain and 53,000 metric tons of potatoes.

'COSMOS-1511' SATELLITE LAUNCHED 30 NOV

LD010748 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1511, was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday to continue the exploration of outer space. It has been put into an orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution 89.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth 368 kilometres, minimum distance 181 kilometres, the orbit's inclination 67.2 degrees.

The apparatus installed aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES POTENTIAL OF ORBITAL STATIONS

PM300914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 83 First Edition p 7

[Article by Academician B. Paton, president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, and Doctor of Technical Sciences Y. Semenov: "For the Orbits of the Future"]

[Text] Some 22 years separate us from man's first flight in space. Soviet cosmonautics' impressive successes achieved over this comparatively short period, and particularly the results of the operation of the Salyut orbital stations, create the necessary preconditions for a qualitatively new step in space conquest -- the transition from long-term orbital stations regularly visited by replacement crews to a multiteam, permanently manned orbital complex.

Today this complex is conceived as a unified system of large-scale installations in orbit at an altitude of 200-4,000 km linked to earth by freight and passenger transport spacecraft. The complex will include specialized scientific research laboratories, comfortable housing modules, powerful energy installations, a refueling station, repair workshops, and even construction sites for producing and installing standardized construction components. The real potential of orbital flight for the ad hoc solution of urgent national economic tasks will also be expanded many times over.

Such an orbital complex, even at the initial stages of its creation, will make it possible to monitor continuously on a broad scale the state of the atmosphere and agricultural crops, to detect the seats of forest fires, and to substantially enhance the effectiveness of the search for and assessment of mineral stocks and so forth.

In the future, components of the complex, including some operating automatically, will be able to ensure continuous tracking of ships and aircraft, stable reception of television programs, permanent radio and television communication, and batch production of electronic, optical, and medical and biological materials and preparations with characteristics unattainable in ordinary earth conditions. Gradually the material base will be created for ambitious space projects like night-time illumination in regions of the Far North using reflected sunlight.

To resolve such diversified and large-scale national economic tasks the future orbital complex should have a number of technical features as yet unattained by applied cosmonautics. First of all the size of its facilities will be impressive even by the standards of construction on earth. For instance, the parabolic antenna alone should have an effective aperture (working aperture of the optical system) in the order of 300-350 meters. In addition it must be geared to a long period of operation -- 15-20 years as a minimum.

And, finally, exceptionally high demands are made on it with respect to the precision of manufacture of the orbital structures and the stability of their geometric and operational characteristics throughout the period of operation. Thus, the 12-meter mirror's deviation from the spherical should not exceed 0.002 percent.

These technical requirements can be implemented in practice only under conditions of low-orbit flight with the structures being subsequently transported to their working orbit by special tugs. And that in turn requires the preliminary solution of a number of fundamentally new tasks. They include creating equipment and technology for performing installation and repair operations in open space. The first experiment to install and erect fragments of a large-scale structure of solar-battery panels has been successfully performed by Cosmonauts V. Lyakhov and A. Aleksandrov.

It is also essential to develop special diagnostic methods and to create on-board apparatus for the nondestructive monitoring of orbital stations. And for that it is necessary to make a detailed study of the specific features of the comprehensive influence of the physical factors of near-earth space on the elements of future structures and to learn to make a reliable long-term forecast of their behavior under real operational conditions.

Understandably, such large-scale work requires the participation of various scientific institutions in the country. Ukrainian scientists are also making their contribution to this research. On the initiative of academician S.P. Korolev, this research was initiated at the republic's Academy of Sciences in the early sixties. And in 1969 for the first time in the world Pilot-Cosmonauts V. Kubasov and G. Shonin performed electron-beam and other welding on the "Vulkan" on-board apparatus developed by specialists of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Ye.O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding. It was then that the concept of "space technology" was born.

Then Cosmonauts V. Ryumin, V. Kyakhin, L. Popov, V. Kovalenok and V. Savinykh, with the aid of the Isparitel-80 aparatus developed by the insttitue, performed over 200 experiments. It was proved in practice that under open space conditions it is possible to successfully repair and restore thin-film coatings to a standard satisfying the requirements of the strictest standards on earth.

Using the results of these experiments, the institute's scientists are developing a universal manual tool for cosmonauts. With its aid the cosmonaut-construction workers will be able to cut, weld, and solder any materials and alloys in open space, apply thin-film coatings for various purposes, and even eliminate undesirable changes in the structure of space stations.

In August 1983 Cosmonauts V. Lyakhov and A. Aleksandrov tested the on-board Elektrotopograf instrument created by specialists from the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Physics Institute -- the first device in a future diagnostic complex designed to service orbital stations. The Elektrotopograf device and the Isparitel installation both used power sources created at the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Electrodynamics.

In recent years the creators of space equipment and specialists at the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences have launched an active search for new principles for the long-term forecasting of the behavior of materials under open space conditions. Here it is planned to supplement ground tests on structure elements with tests of scaled-down generalized physical models under orbital flight conditions. In studying their behavior in open space over 2-3 years it will be possible to reliably predict the state of the elements in an orbital structure for 20 years and more.

The generalized physical models are based on laminated thin-film materials, and for a number of years now Ukrainian scientists have been developing the technique for obtaining them and studying them.

The solution of the complex problems connected with the normal functioning of orbital complexes is impossible without the further expansion and intensification of fundamental research in various spheres of science. It is the results of this research which serve as the basis on which new manufacturing processes, instruments, and installations are created. Thus, on the basis of fundamental research into the behavior of impurities in semiconductors at extremely low temperatures, the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Semiconductor Institute has developed miniature temperature converters [preobrazovateli temperatur] which have been used successfully in the backup system for the telescope on board the Salyut-6. With their aid a temperature of minus 269 degrees centigrade was recorded for the first time on board a space station. The apparatus developed at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute of Technical Thermal Physics is of great practical and scientific interest, making it possible within a range of 10-1,000 degrees centigrade to measure on contact or at a distance the surface temperature of bodies within and outside space stations.

The Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences N.G. Kholodnyy Botany Institute has developed instruments for growing lower and higher plants on board orbital stations and developed a system of cytological analysis for assessing the effect of space flight factors. A plant in a device created at the Ukrainian SSR Molecular Biology and Genetics Institute has flowered for the first time on board an orbital station.

The discovery of the mechanism governing the functioning during space flight of the cells of plants at various levels of evolutionary development is of fundamental importance. It is important for ascertaining the role of gravity in the evolution and active life of plant forms and is also essential for resolving applied tasks -- plant selection and the development of methods for cultivating them and forecasting the reliability of biological life support systems.

Experiments have been conducted with employees of the Ukrainian SSR Central Republican Botanical Garden in growing tropical epiphytic orchids. These plants can endure weightlessness and bring joy to the cosmonauts. Botanists and doctors from Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences institutions have developed the Fiton instrument, which fills the air in space ship cabins with life-giving plant scents and bactericides [fitontsidy]. Tests have shown the highly effective nature of bactericides.

The results of the purposeful space research connected with creating the orbital complexes of the future are finding widespread application in practice on earth. This includes methods of mineral prospecting, new technologies, various instruments, and much else. The economic effect from their introduction in various spheres of the national economy has already amounted to many millions of rubles.

The unified, comprehensive approach toward the solution of problems of cosmonautics and the national economy and their balanced development must be regarded today as a requirement of the times and a priority task for Soviet scientists and production workers. We are pointed in this direction by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy."

EXPERIMENTAL DIGITAL CODE RADIO BROADCASTS

LD291218 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- Experimental broadcasts, based on the use of the digital code, have been held successfully in the Soviet Union for the first time. They demonstrated the advantages of the new broadcasting technique over the conventional one, Vladimir Simakov, an official of the Ministry of the Means of Communication Industry of the USSR, said in a TASS interview. The results of the tests give ground to hope that this method will become in the future a basis for mass high-quality broadcasting in the ultra-short wave range.

The essence of the new method consists in the conversion of acoustic waves into a row of figures which are transmitted as pulses of one frequency. Such a signal, picked by a receiver, is automatically decoded and amplified and then goes to an acoustic system for sound reproduction.

Among the advantages of digital radio broadcasting, demonstrated during experimental broadcasts, is that it offers effective protection against jamming and distortion, Vladimir Simakov said.

The use of a digital code helps markedly improve the quality of reproduction of radio programmes. The theoretical principles underlying digital broadcasting will help attain in the new homes a quality of sound similar to that in studios. The new receivers decoding digital pulses will be much smaller than conventional models.

Digital broadcasting will also help solve the problem of "crowded conditions" in the air, Vladimir Simakov said. Several radio stations will be able to use one wave-length without risking to interfere with each other.

DEFENSE BODIES DISCUSS SOCIALIST COMPETITION

PM301623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report "At the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: Be on the Alert, Constantly Ready To Defend the Gains of Socialism!"]

[Text] Inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, the Soviet people are successfully resolving tasks in the economic, sociopolitical, and cultural development of society. Our motherland's defense might is steadily increasing. Its international prestige is growing and consolidating.

We are having to resolve the magnificent tasks for further improving developed socialist society set by the CPSU in conditions of a sharply exacerbated international situation and an increasing threat of war hanging over the world as a result of U.S. imperialism's militarist course and the escalation of its military preparations.

In response to the 24 November 1983 statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Army and Navy personnel, just like the entire Soviet people, are rallying even more closely around the Communist Party, aware of the great responsibility which they bear for ensuring the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The training year which has just ended in the Army and Navy represents an important stage in the implementation of the 26th party congress directives and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions relating to defense questions. The combat readiness of formations, units, and ships has risen. Their combat skills have increased. Widely developed socialist competition has contributed considerably to this. The initiators of the competition in the branches of the Armed Forces successfully fulfilled their adopted socialist pledges.

An appeal to widely develop socialist competition in the 1984 training year to further improve combat skills and mark the upcoming 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War in a worthy fashion was issued by the personnel of the Red Banner Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Proskurov Motor Rifle Regiment (Commander Major A. Stolyarov), a missile unit (Commander Lieutenant Colonel A. Pavlov), the Red Banner Orders of Suvorov, Kutuzov, and Bogdan Khmelnitskiy Smolensk Guards Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment of the Air Defense Forces (Commander Lieutenant Colonel of the Guards V. Nechayev), a twice-decorated Guards fighter-aircraft regiment (Commander Lieutenant Colonel of the Guards Yu. Temnikov), and the Red Banner nuclear-powered missile cruiser "Kirov" (Commander Captain First Rank A. Kovachuk). This initiative has been examined and approved by the Military Councils and Political Directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces and has met with a widespread response among the troops and in the fleets.

The USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, having examined the appeals and pledges of the personnel of the leading units and the cruiser, have approved them and call on all servicemen to take an active part in the socialist competition under the motto "Be on the alert, constantly ready to defend the gains of socialism!"

Military Councils, commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations, guided by the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Improving the Organization and Practice of Summing Up the Results of Socialist Competition and Providing Incentives for Its Winners," must channel socialist competition toward the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the directives of the party Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, and the instructions of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pertaining to strengthening the country's defense capability. They must explain to the servicemen in depth the whole complexity of the present international situation and the increasing real danger of war and instill in them high vigilance, a responsible attitude to military work, and loyalty to their soldier's duty.

Implementing the tasks of troop and naval forces' training set by the defense minister for the 1984 training year, they must develop the creative character of competition in every way and make fuller use of its potential to enhance the quality of combat training and the efficiency with which every minute of training time is used. They must ensure that the servicemen and military collectives adopt realistic and substantiated pledges, that competition is introduced in the training process, that tasks and set combat normatives are mastered, and that the influence of competition on training and education is increased. They must support and disseminate useful undertakings aimed at making economical and thrifty use of material resources and improving the personnel's daily life.

Commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations must make wider use of the educational force of competition to rally military collectives and create an atmosphere of high activeness, discipline, friendship, and combat comradeship within them. They must enhance in every way the vanguard role of communists and Komsomol members in the struggle for the implementation of the adopted socialist pledges.

The practice of summing up socialist competition results must be improved, and strict objectiveness must be constantly maintained when determining who are the outstanding performers in combat and political training and assessing the results achieved in competition by military collectives. Leading experience must be propagandized and the educational potential of moral incentives for competition pacesetters utilized more widely. Steps aimed at bring laggards into line must be taken.

It is necessary to ensure an enhanced level of leadership of socialist competition and of responsibility for the fulfillment of adopted individual and collective pledges, to strive for unity between words and deeds, and to prevent manifestations of formalism.

The Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate express their firm conviction that Army and Navy servicemen will respond to the concern of the CPSU and its Central Committee by rallying more closely around the Leninist party and enhancing vigilance and combat readiness to impelement tasks in defending the great gains of socialism, support the initiative of the initiators of the competition in the branches of the Armed Forces, and successfully fulfill the tasks set by the USSR minister of defense.